Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B. 1065

SAPAT LOTION
Cures
Ringworm and Eczema
in 24 Hours
Sold everywhere
SAPAT & COMPANY
338, Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

FOR
REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS and MOTOR-BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality
GO TO
P. SHAH & Co.
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.
Also At
KARACHI & SECUNDERABAD.

VOL. XXVI NO. 230 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Peace Or War: Last Offer To Hitler

British Messenger Flies To Berlin

SUPREME 'DE MARCHE' TO NAZI CHIEF

Anglo-French Talks Result In Complete Agreement

LONDON, September 26.

A dramatic new move made by Mr. Chamberlain was revealed after the Anglo-French conversation which began at 10-30, but was interrupted shortly in the afternoon, prior to a further meeting of the Cabinet.

MESSAGE TO HITLER

A communique from 10 Downing Street announced that Mr. Chamberlain, with the full approval of the French Ministers, had decided to make a personal communication to Herr Hitler and Sir Horace Wilson, left this morning for Berlin for the purpose. It is learned that Sir Horace Wilson went by air.

General Gamelin, the French Commander-in-Chief was present during the conversations.

FULL ACCORD

A further communique announces that full accord was established on all points at this morning's meeting of British and French Ministers.—Reuter.

Not Merely An Appeal

LONDON, Sept. 26.

"Reuter" learns that the purpose of Mr. Chamberlain's message to Herr Hiter is to combine an appeal with an endeavour to keep open the door of peace; but the message is not confined to an appeal.—Reuter.

APPEAL OR ULTIMATUM?

PARIS, Sept. 26.

A desptach from reliable French sources in London declares that Mr. Chamberlain's "Supreme De Marche" consists of a proposal for accelerated procedure for carrying out the Anglo-French Plan. Gemany will then have to pronounce for or against peace.

The burden of Mr. Chamberlain's message to Herr Hitler proposes to accelerate the procedure for carrying out the Anglo-French plan as regards evacuation of territories and exchange of populations.

It is stated, however, that the British and French Ministers do not agree to the date 1-10 as fixed in Herr Hitler's latest proposals. It is to be hoped that the British and French appeal so opportunely supported by President Roosevelt will be heard in Berlin which will then have to pronounce for or against peace.—Reuter.

CABINET DISPERSES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Cabinet dispersed after seventy minutes. There will be no further meeting to-day.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Parliament has been summoned for Wednesday.—Reuter.

Parliament summoned for Wednesday meets at 14/45 B.S.T. The House of Lords will meet the same day. But in order to hear the Premier's speech from the Commons Peers Gallery, it will adjourn immediately and discuss the situation on Thursday.—Reuter.

HORACE WILSON IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

Sir Horace Wilson arrived at Tempelhof aerodrome at 15/35 and was met by Sir Nevile Henderson who instructed the pilot of the machine to keep in touch with the British Embassy in order to take Sir Horace Wilson back to London.—Reuter.

HITLER'S REPLY

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

Sir Horace Wilson is returning to London by air on September 27 bringing Herr Hitler's reply to Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S CALL TO GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Major Attlee has written a letter to Mr. Chamberlain stating that the Czech Government could not do other than refuse the new German terms "which had profoundly shocked British public opinion and an acceptance of which would mean sheer destruction of the Czech State." Major Attlee adds:

"The Labour movement urges the Government to leave no doubt in the mind of the German Government that Britain will unite with the French and Soviet Governments to resist any attack on Czechoslovakia. Whatever risks are involved. Great Britain must make its stand against aggression."

FRENCH C.-in-C. MEETS INSKIP

LONDON, Sept. 26.

General Gamelin who had been called over for special consultation also called on the Prime Minister and subsequently had an interview with Sir Thomas Inskip. It is learned that French Ministers are leaving for Paris at 3 p.m.—Reuter.

PRAGUE REJECTS SUICIDE DEMAND

To touch or not to touch? That is the question. ("La Lumiere," Paris.)

Britain Prepares People For Worst

Gas-masks Distribution Begins: Trenches In Parks: France Also Follows Suit

LONDON, September 26.

Instructions for speedy distribution of gas-masks have been issued to a number of London Provincial Centres. In some centres the distribution has already begun. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the London County Council, has issued an appeal to the people of London to come forward in thousands and help the air-raids precautions.

DISTRIBUTION OF GAS-MASKS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Thirty-five million gas masks are stored in depots in London and Provincial Centres. The centres which began distribution to civilians to-day include Hampstead, Chelsea, Liverpool, New Castle, Leeds and Blackpool. Thousands are flocking to the Centres throughout the country to be fitted.

The Leeds Corporation has decided to dig trenches in parks and open spaces immediately to provide protection for one-tenth of the population against air-raids.

In an appeal to Londoners to volunteer for air-raid precautions work, Mr. Herbert Morrison emphasises that preparations are a matter of the greatest urgency and many thousands more of voluntary workers are needed.—Reuter.

FOOD PRICES

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The London Provision Exchange has announced that at the request of the Food Defence Plans Department, Provision Exchanges thoughout the country have decided that the prices of bacons, hams, butter, cheese, lard, cooking fats and margarine will remain at the present level for fourteen days.—Reuter.

NO MOBILISATION: ONLY PRECAUTION

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Purely as a precautionary measure and in relation only to Home Defence, the Government have taken certain Air Defence measures including recall of the R. A. F. personnel on leave, calling up of Observer Corps attached to the R.A.F. and institution of airraid warning system It is stated these measures are strictly precautionary and do not include general mobilisation

The War Office has issued orders calling out the officers and men of anti-aircraft units and coast defence units of the territorial army Orders relate to men, who joined under the Territorial Reserve Forces Act, 1907.

It is emphasised that the calling up of these is a precautionary measure quite distinct from general mobilisation, which includes the embodiment of territorial army.—Reuter.

FRANCE FOLLOWS SUIT

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The City and Suburbs have been divided into five thousand sectors wherein air-raid wardens will be stationed to tell the public what to do in case of emergency.. Seventy-three sirens are in readiness to convey warning in city and its eighty suburbs. In addition to 43,000 cellars and public shelters, trenches are being dug in public gardens.

The police have issued a warning that while these protection against bomb splinters are not proof against gas, consequently gas masks have to be worn in the event of raids. Should war result, the residents are recommended to evacuate the Capital as far as possible. Special stores of petrol have been set aside to assist the evacuation of civilians owning cars. Eleven main roads have been duly indicated by signposts to be kept free for evacuation Special time-table for evacuation trains has already been No.—43 R

PRIESTS CALLED UP AS RESERVISTS

PARIS, Sept. 26.

A large number of French priests have been called up as re-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

DEMOCRACIES ARE BLOODIEST WAR-INCITERS!

Hitler Speaks Out:

BERLIN: September 26.

PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM IN THE STREETS AND SERIOUS FACES ARE APPARENT AS THE HOUR APPROACHED FOR DELIVERY OF HERR HITLER'S SPEECH ON THE CRISIS.

ENDLESS COLUMNS OF BROWN SHIRTS PARADED THE STREETS SINGING AND LINED THE ROADS LEADING TO SPORTSPALAST, WHERE HERR HITLER WAS TO TALK. WHILE PAVEMENTS WERE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE WITH ANXIOUS FACES WHO HAD ASSEMBLED TO SEE THE FUEHRER PASS

HIS PEACE POLICY

Herr Hitler recalled that several suggestions had been made to demonstrate Germany's love for peace. The first was the demand for equality.

"We were prepared to renounce all armaments if other nations did the same. Germany's offer to restrict the army to 200,000 men was declined, similarly the offer to renounce heavy artillery and bombing planes, even all planes, also the abolition of gas-warfare and heavy tanks.

Then I ordered that the German Army be made as strong as possible. Now I can confess we have carried out rearmament such as the world has never seen. If they do not want war without armies, then the German people still have your weapons. I spent thousands of millions on rearmament in the past four years.

Field Marshal Goering has carrited out orders to create an air force which will protect Germany'. We have the best air-defence, the best tank defence of the world".

Proceeding Herr Hitler claimed to have carried on a practical peace policy, the most difficult problem of which was the German-Polish relationship. It is true there was no democracy in Poland. "Democracies, full of peace phrases, are the bloodiest war inciters".

Half of Herr Hitler's 30,000 audience were women. The slogan round the hall was: "Germans in Czechoslovakia are neither defenceless nor deserted. People had better note that"

Five hundred Sudetens were present, many in white shirts, black ties, black breeches and red arm bands.

Herr Hitler expressed the conviction that the German-Polish agreement would provide lasting peace. Poland would always want access to sea. The understanding reached was worth more than all the idle chatter of the League of Nations palace.

"I have offered England a hand. I renounced building more than the given number of ships in order to give England a feeling of security and peace. One thing is important. It won't do for one nation to say: 'I will build no more ships', while the other says: 'I will soon be making another war if it suits me'. We hope among the English people those who want peace will gain the upper hand."

Herr Hitler was greeted with deafening cheers.

Dr. Goebbels opened the demonstration saying: "The peoples demonstration of September 26 is opened, my leader. In the historic hour which holds Europe breathless, you speak to Germany and to the whole world. No threat, no pressure, no matter from where, can cause you to de-

(Continued on page 7, Col. 6).

IF GERMANY ATTACKS

France To Move League To Adopt Collective Action

GENEVA, Sept 26.

Members of the League Council are understood to have been advised of the intention of the French Government to call for League action if Germany commits an act of aggression against Czechoslovak territory.

It is suggested that in such event France will ask the League Council to apply the article of the Covenant dealing with preservation of territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League against external aggression and Article Sixteen dealing with collective assistance.—Reuter

GERMAN BORDER CLOSED

Americans Refused Passage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The State Department has announced that it has received reports that the German Frontier is closed along the Czech border and the United States citizens attempting to leave Czechoslovakia are forced to return to Prague.

The United States Minister at Prague has asked the American Embassy in Berlin urgently to effect arrangement by which United States citizens could enter Germany and reach sea ports. The Minister added eighty Americans with German visas for Paris were unable to cross the Frontier at Eger yesterday.

Mr. Cordell Hull stated to-day that while the United States citizens had been advised to leave France, there were no concerted plans for evacuation of Americans from France.—Reuter

HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEM

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.

The Soviet quarters welcome President Roosevelt's appeal that the Sudeten German problem should be settled by reason and not by force. They, however, are not unduly optimistic regarding the possibility of a peaceful solution. In the Soviet view the only possible solution is a concerted show of force on the part of interested powers particularly Britain and France.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS SEE PAGE 7

Reply To Nazi Memorandum

Hitler Wants First To Paralyse, Then Destroy Czechoslovakia

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."
PRAGUE, Sept. 26.

Late this afternoon Czechoslovakia took her stand-point towards the last German memorandum, which is not a step towards realising the first Anglo-French Proposal of September 19. The new demands contained in the German memorandum do not show a will to accomplish a peaceful solution of the problem, on the contrary, it manifests a brutal attempt to destroy all essential factors for the independence and integrity of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

The memorandum calls for cession of Czech territories with more than 50 per cent. German inhabitants and also large territories largely inhabited by the Czechoslovak people. To accept this memorandum would mean to give Germany about three-and-three-quarters of a million Czechoslovak citizens among them two million eight hundred thousand Germans and more than eight hundred thousand Czechoslovaks. Because the number of Czechs living in the Sudeten territory is about 380,000. It is clear that the memorandum demands also Czech territory with 400,000 Czechs. Furthermore even in Czech districts with large majority of Czech inhabitants should be held a plebiscite. This plan would involve a territory with 1,300,000 people of whom 1,100,000 are Czechs, while only 130,000 Germans. According to this plan there would be more than 800,000 Czechs transferred to Germany where as in "New Czechoslovakia" there would be still 100,000 Germans. In the new memorandum Hitler is throwing away his mask and follows the road of reckless demands for territories which never in the history were German and never belonged to the German State. There is not a word about guarantees for the large Czech majority which would arise in Germany. It is well known how the Polish and Lusatian minorities in Germany are oppressed.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

The memorandum endangers the economic life and the very existence of Czechoslovakia. It aims at cutting off large industrial branches, communications, business centres, which were on Czechoslovak territory developed in accordance with the character of the present territorial unit. Czechoslovakia would loose all its important industrial centres with the exception of Pilsen, Prague, and Zlin which cities would now be situated right close to the new frontiers. Czechoslovakia further would loose all its possibilities on waterways and connections with Bratislava—the port of the Donau. The memorandum would destroy Czechoslovakia from the defence and security point of view of the nation who would be deprived of its natural protection which now from the frontier mountains and waterways. Thus, mountainous frontiers would be lost and not only the frontiers inhabited by the Germans, but also those inhabited mostly or exclusively by Czech people. The Railway communications would be torn up and Bohemia would be connected with Slovakia only through a so-to-speak narrow bottleneck. Thus Czechoslovakia would be at the mercy of Germany

One cannot presume that the memorandum could have been

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5.)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Assistant Secretary for Sholapoor Mills. Apply Morarka & Co., Agents, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay. (10345)

Wanted—A tutor and guardian for the heir-apparent of an Indian State. Pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. or thereabout according to qualifications. Apply before 15th October to Box No. 9539 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Representatives to sell silk cloth, salary 100; allowance 50. Bilbo Silk Mills, Co., (Regd.) Depo, 47. Ludhiana. (10784)

Applications are invited on prescribed forms for a post in the Finance Department from Graduates in Commerce or Arts, or those having Government Diploma in Accountancy, and who have passed with at least Second-Class or Honours in their subjects. Salary Rs. 75-10-150 per month. Prescribed forms are available from the undersigned on receipt of postal stamps worth Rs. 0-8-0. The Office Assistant, Calico Mills, P. O. Box 12, Ahmedabad. (9559)

Wanted educated English-knowing Hindu lady above 30 as residential Assistant Superintendent. Boarding-lodging free. Apply stating terms to Secretary Shraddhanand Mahilashram, Matunga. (10832)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let at Dadar Airy Single and Double Rooms with water-taps at Madhav Wady, close to G.I.P. Railway Station. Moderate Rents. Also to let big godown and Shop. (10826)

To Be Let—Single and double rooms, fully ventilated, in new Ganjawalla Building at 510, Arthur Road, Near Tardeo Tram Terminus. Apply on premises. (10825)

41. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Shorthand in 24 Hours. Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150—200 words per minute. Write Now For Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 11. (10818)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st October, 1938. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations from 1-10-1938. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

(9545)

S. S. "LONDON MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th September, 1938, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. GOCULDAS DOONGERSEY, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Consent Decree passed by the said Court on the 27th day of July, 1938, in suit No. 950 of 1937 wherein Hansraj Hari is the plaintiff and Mathuradas Narandas is the defendant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Karsondas Mathuradas the undermentioned property with the consent of the said Hansraj Hari and the said Mathuradas Narandas. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us, at our office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon known as "JAY MANSION" situate lying and being at Vatchgandhy Road, Gamdevi and situate on and being Plot No. 122 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for brevity's sake called the Board in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 758 (seven hundred and fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts and 742 (seven hundred and forty-two) square yards as per Cadastral Survey Register and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7385 part and 7317 part and 7316 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2792 (3) and Old Street No. 2 but now Street No. 1, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 470 of the Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North-East by land of the said Board laid out as a service passage, on the South-East partly by Plot No. 124 of the said Estate leased to Shanker Dattatraya Prabhavalker but now in the tenure or occupation of Madhavdas Morarji and another and partly by Plot No. 123 of the said Estate leased to Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha on or towards the North-West by the said Vatchagandhy Road and on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 121 of the said Estate leased to Narbheram Pranjiwandas Shroff and now belonging to Vasantram Jamietram and Manharlal Jamietrm.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1938.

MATHURBHAI JAMIETRAM
& MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9569.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Asst. Superintendent of Shops for the Machine, Structural and other Maintenance and Repair Shops of The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur. Previous experience in Shops and General Maintenance of Plant essential. Candidates must possess wide experience and good qualifications and if satisfactory may ultimately be promoted to the position of Superintendent of Shops. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials should be submitted on or before October 20th to The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur in covers superscribed "application for the post of Asst. Superintendent of Shops."

26th September, 1938.

(9565)

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1939, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1940.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of NOT LESS THAN TWELVE LECTURES on one of the following subjects:—

(i) Moslem Law as administered in British India

(ii) The Law of Insurance with special reference to British India.

(iii) The Law of Carriers by Land, Water and Air with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve *equal monthly instalments*, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required *to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May*, 1939, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward, with his application, *one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed* lectures and, if he so pleases, *the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.*

The Professor will not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf, who will examine the same, and, before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press, as soon as practicable, after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 16th September, 1938.
9564.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 408—of 1931.

RE: RANCHODDAS NARANJI BHAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, Narotum Narandas Wadi, lately doing business as a dealer in cloth in his own name at Mulji Jetha Market till April, 1930 and now unemployed. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st November, 1938 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
9566.

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NO. M. 5418 OF 1938.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the managers of (1) the unrecognized schools which do not intend to apply to the Departments of Education of the Provinces of Bombay and Sind for the recognition of their schools as high schools, (2) the schools, situated in the Indian States within the jurisdiction of the University of Bombay, and (3) the schools in Goa, that the last date for the receipt of applications for the recognition of schools as schools entitled to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination to be held in 1940 is the 10th October, 1938 Only such applications as are received on or before the 10th October, 1938, will be entertained by the Syndicate.

A copy of the form of application prescribed for the purpose may be obtained from the Registrar on request.

D. N. MARSHALL,
Ag. Registrar.
Bombay, 24th September, 1938.
9563.

TO-NIGHT

3RD WEEK

PRAKASH
Art Social

Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai's

Poornima

THE ECHO of the NEW AGE!

AT

KRISHNA

DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-45

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Dep
London Maru	3rd Sept	1st Oct
Yeituku	9th Oct.	25th "
x Tosan	15th	
x Atlantic	23rd Nov.	
* Tosan "	24th "	2nd Dec
Kwanto "	1st Dec.	18th "

x Only for Import.
* Export only.

OSAKA SYOSEN K KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN

IN MEMORY OF JANKI DEVI

Mahatma Lays Foundation Of Prayer Hall

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

The following is the authorised version of the message of Mahatma Gandhi delivered this morning in Hindi in laying the foundation stone of the prayer hall to be built in Harijan Colony in memory of Janki Devi, mother of Ramkishen Chandiwallah:—

"I am sorry I cannot speak to you myself on this occasion, as I am observing silence.

For years, I held the opinion that ceremonies indulged in amongst us on the occasion of the death of dear ones is a sheer waste of money, doing neither material nor spiritual good to anybody. It, therefore gives me particular pleasure to perform the present ceremony.

PIOUS LADY

Janki Devi who died the other day was a pious lady. She leaves behind a large family well-known in Delhi. The Chandiwallah Brothers, instead of wasting money after the usual fashion came to the wise resolution that they should devote a portion of their possession to the cause of Harijans, in honour of Janki Devi's memory, and with the consent of the management of Harijan Colony, they decided to build a prayer hall.

The task of laying the foundation stone of the building has been entrusted to me, which I shall presently perform. Let us hope it will promote spiritual welfare. The welfare of the students of this institution and that worthy example of the Chandiwallah brothers will be emulated by others."—United Press.

Municipal Elections

130 Nomination Papers Put In By 65 Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 24.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving the Triennial Elections of the nomination papers for Thana Municipality. About 130 nomination papers were put in by 65 candidates for all the eight wards. Six nomination papers were notified to-day as invalid, among them being Mr. D'Cunha's from Ward No. 6 and those of Messrs. Shekh Moosa Usman (independent sitting member) Khairuddin Mohamed Patel (independent sitting) and Shekh Ebrahim Subhedar.

Those whose namination papers were rejected were conspicuous by their absence, and in their absence the returning Officer could not make any inquiries from them but had to rest satisfied with whatever inquiries he could make otherwise. Amongst the candidates rejected are two Mahomedan sitting councillors, one of them especially being of some nine years standing.

Amongst the candidates standing, there are some who are primary members of the Congress and as such, they are bound by the policy laid down by the Indian National Congress. Similarly the conduct of those who, being primary members of the Congress, themselves stand to oppose the Congress candidates in the elections, knowing that the Congress has put up its own candidates in the election fight is likely to be reviewed by the Congress executive as it constitutes defiance of the orders of the Congress.

PARSI YOUTHS COMPOSE DIFFERENCES

Only Resolutions Approved By Elders To Be Moved At Conference

It is announced that at a meeting of friends, the differences existing among them for convening a Parsi Youth conference have been made up and the following procedure has been accepted by all.

That the Conveners' meeting be held to elect an Executive Committee. After this election the Provisional Committee will come to an end. The Executive Committee will draft resolutions. The resolutions will be submitted to a Committee of Elders, whose names have been agreed upon. These Elders will decide upon the resolutions to be discussed at the Conference.

The Executive Committee will bring only those Resolutions on the Agenda which have been decided and agreed upon by the Elders' Committee.

Museum Trustees Honour

Sethna's Memory

Striking tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna by the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, at their meeting held on September 23 to mourn his loss to the Museum, of which he was a Chairman for six years till his death. As a mark of respect to his memory, the flag was flown at half-mast on the Museum building and the offices were closed, on Saturday, September 17. The Trustees passed a resolution of condolence and sympathised with Lady Sethna and members of his family in their sad bereavement.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has, by a Gazette notification, banned the killing or sacrificing of animals during the "Navratri" and "Dusserah" holidays, both from the humanitarian consideration and to respect the sentiments of the Hindus of the State.

AWAKENING OF KISANS

Demand For Restoration Of Civic Rights And Grant Of Responsible Govt.

DELHI, Sept. 25.

Over two dozen resolutions bearing on various problems confronting the tenantry throughout the country were passed at a meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee held here.

Swami Sahajanand presided.

The Committee condemned the strong measures taken by the Mysore, Travancore, Kashmir, Sikar and Dhenkanal States to suppress Kisan agitation for securing responsible Government and ordinary civic rights. The Committee supported four Agrarian Bills passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly to the extent they benefited tenantry, but expressed disappointment at the failure of Provincial Governments to undertake radical revision of Forest Acts and called upon Provincial Kisan Sabhas to prepare ground for launching effective Forest Satyagraha if their respective Governments did not concede their legitimate demands. The resolution adopted expressing profound disappointment at the failure of Congress Governments even to formulate any active policy or programme to replace the present "iniquitous" land tax and viewing with concern the indifference of Congress and other Ministries to relieve all small holders from burden of land revenue. The Committee congratulated Kisans of Bihar and Andhra on their devising technique of land Satyagraha, extended sympathy to flood-stricken Kisans in Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Orissa and famine-stricken peasants in the Punjab, Bikaner, Andhra, Gujarat, Delhi, and C. P.

Yet another resolution was passed condemning agreements—implicit or explicit—made by Congress Ministries with zamindars under which the draft of Tenancy Laws or proposals has been whittled down in U.P., Madras and other provinces. The Committee abhorred all imperialist wars and condemned in particular British Imperialism and its foreign policy and authorised Kisan Sabhas to carry on campaign against Army Recruitment Bill recently passed by the Central Assembly.

The Committee also condemned imperialist designs of Fascist powers "backed by British Empire." And called upon all Kisans to carry on active propaganda against war preparations.

The Committee condemned "the lathi charges, firing and mass arrests and imprisonment" inflicted by the Frontier Government on Kisan men, women and children of Galadhir and denounced the Frontier Ministry.—A. P.

BENGALI-BIHARI CONTROVERSY

Government Viewpoint At Conference

PATNA, (By Mail).

Legal issues raised by Mr. P. R. Das, president of the Bengali Association in his memorandum submitted before Dr. Rajendra Prasad at the conference called at Wardha to discuss the Bengali-Bihari controversy and supplemented by another memorandum submitted at the Delhi conference held to-day with regard to appointments to public services in Bihar are replied to in a note submitted on behalf of the Bihar Government at the conference.

Referring to Mr. Das's interpretation of Section 298 of the Government of India Act the Note says that the section requires that a non-Bihari cannot be declared ineligible for appointment to public services in the province, but that it does not require the Government to place non-Biharis and Biharis on the same footing, nor does it preclude the provincial Government from giving preference to a Bihari over a non-Bihari. The Government, moreover, notified in April 1937 that all rules including those relating to domicile which have been in force would continue to be in force. These old rules and orders provide generally that appointments should be made from amongst Biharis native or domiciled. By the latter the rules refer to those who are of non-Bihari origin but have made Bihar their permanent home. Section 298 was therefore not violated in letter or spirit by these rules. The section is intended to hit any attempt to create any absolute bar of ineligibility against any person domiciled in India from holding any public service.

NOT MORE STRINGENT.

The Note adds that it is not correct to contend that the Bihar domicile rules are more stringent than those of other provinces. "The object of the entire enquiry as laid down in rule 9 is to find out that the applicant is permanently settled in the province, that he has adopted it as his home and that he has no intention of returning to reside in his country of origin. The essence of the Bihar rules is that the candidate must give tangible proof on the positive side of his having made Bihar his home and on the negative side he should be able to show that he has severed all connections with the original domicile. It is the second part that proves irksome but enquiry on this point is very necessary if spurious claims have to be rejected."

After comparing the domicile rules of other provinces the Note says: "We also feel that the Domicile rules require amendment in the direction that no certificate should be demanded from natives of the province with Bengali names or Bengali tongue. Government have been examining the question to find out a formula to remove the difficulty of either, and would welcome any discussion and suggestion. The Government also agree with Mr. Das that much harassment even disappointment and injustice are caused by the delay in the grant of domicile certificates to deserving persons and would be glad to meet this difficulty."—A. P.

WHENCE FIRDAUSI DREW INSPIRATION FOR HIS DOCTRINES

Sir Jehangir Covajee's Lecture

Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Kt., the Government Fellowship Lecturer of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, in the course of his first lecture, delivered on Monday evening, at Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, when Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Professor of Arabic at the Ismail College, Jogeshwari, presided, said:—

A detailed examination was made of the religious and philosophical teaching of Firdausi. There had been much controversy about the source of the ethical and religious views of that poet. The lecturer found that Firdausi was the representative and the successor not only of Pahlavi historical tradition but also of its philosophical speculations and views; that Firdausi was indeed happy in working in the mine of Sasanian history, mythology and philosophy; but that, on the other hand, Sasanian theology and philosophy were fortunate in finding in that poet such a brilliant poetic interpreter.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

The poet's dicta on the Divine Nature are traced to the Mainog-i-Khirad and the Dadistan-i-Dinik. The poet's doctrine that human reason was completely and absolutely unable to conceive or visualise either the nature of God or His attributes, had its parallel in works like Shikand Gumanik Vijar and the Pahlavi works just mentioned. The poet's cult of Wisdom and his proposal to worship it have their close and complete analogue in the Mainog-i-Khirad and, the poet kept referring to some source from which he drew his inspiration on the subject and its name is very similar to that of the Pahlavi work referred to. When the cause to the topic of Cosmogony, Firdausi's debt to the Pahlavi writers was seen to be even greater. His teaching about the relationship of the planets and the starry constellations found their best commentary in the Pahlavi work just mentioned.

A brief but complete Afrin has been incorporated by the poet in the Episode of Bezan and Menijeh, and therein the poet manifested a full and detailed knowledge of the old Iranian Angelology unparalleled even in the Shanameh and very creditable to the poet. No less striking is the parallelism between the Demonology of Firdausi and that of the Pahlavi writers. The poet's list of the ten great Demons head by Az and Niyaz was drawn bodily from the Dadistan-i-Dinik and other Pahlavi works.

PROVERBIAL WISDOM.

Most of the proverbial wisdom contained in the philosophical discussions at the courts of Bahram Gor and Naushirwan had its source the same works of the Sasanian age. The views of Firdausi on Ethics especially his exposition of the Summum Bonum and his classification of Virtues and Vices. The poet agreed with the Pahlavi texts in classifying Virtues as so many forms or "daughters" of Wisdom.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Twenty six persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the city police and the Anti-Gambling squad last night in different parts of the city. All the suspects were placed before Mr. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, this morning, and ordered to be released on bail.

"It is a wonder to me how a bailiff getting only Rs. 50 per month can purchase a car and pay a monthly instalment of Rs 95."

This remark was made by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, in acquitting the Manager of a Bombay firm of a charge of theft of a number plate and roter of a motor car.

L. Fonseca, a bailiff, was the complainant in the case.

The Magistrate held that there appeared to be a 'bona fide' dispute about the terms of the sale of the car and the accused had no dishonest intention in removing the number plate and the roter.

A soda water shop situated at the junction of Kandevadi and Mugbhat Lane was looted last night by two rival parties of hooligans and all the available bottles were used as missiles in a free fight in the open road.

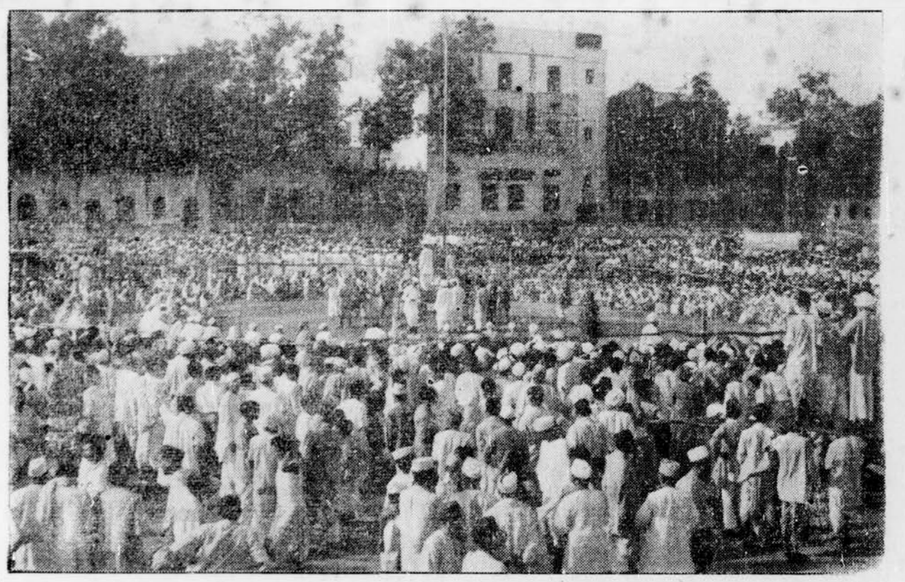
Two rival parties of hooligans staged a battle royal for nearly 15 minutes and dispersed in frantic haste at the approach of the police. Some persons were injured.

It appears that a long-standing enmity existed between two parties of hooligans and that there used to be frequent fights in the locality. About eight months back, there was a serious fight when Mr K. M. Munshi's car was stoned. Several persons were arrested in the connection.

The parties came to a temporary truce which was however broken last night. The parties came there armed with lathis and indulged in a free fight. The police arrived on the spot but could not effect any arrest. The persons involved in the riot escaped in the narrow gullies.

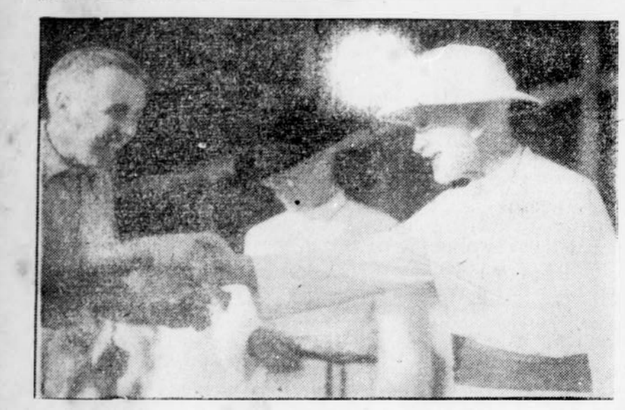
The road was full of broken bottles and with broken lathis.

The police are making inquiries



Acharya Narendra Deo performing the flag hoisting ce[illegible]

Many thousands of Kashmiri peasants, both men and women, have been offering civil disobedience to the authorities during the past few weeks. Photo shows peasant women sitting on the main bazar.



Metropolitan of India shaking hands with one of his friends on his arrival in Bombay. The Bishop of Bombay is seen in the centre.

Motion Picture Producers' Association Mourn Sir P. Sethna's Death

The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association passed the following resolution at its meeting held on Sept. 22:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Producer's Association places on record its high sense of appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the Indian film industry by the late Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., who by his honesty and integrity championed the cause of the industry on every available platform and more particularly as the President of the Motion Picture Society of India; as a member of the Bombay Board of film Censors; and generally as a member of the Council of State and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; and mourns the irreparable loss suffered by the industry by his death in Bomaby on September 16.

PARAMOUNT'S CHIEF IN CITY

One of the passengers to arrive by the "Strathnaver" in Bombay on Sunday was Mr. Charles Ballance, Managing Director of Paramount Pictures of New York. After a long tour of the continent, Mr. Ballance went to America and visited the Hollywood Paramount Studios. He watched very closely the progress of some of the big pictures in the making.

Mr. Ballance told our representative, who met him on arrival that theatre-goers would be delighted to find some of the out-

Mr. Charles Ballance.

standing productions on the Indian screen from America, in which Paramount products would play a very big part. Every picture from the Paramount Studios was designed to yield the biggest entertainment possible.

PRODUCTION IN FULL SWING.

Continuing Mr Ballance said: "Production is now in full swing in our Studios and a number of new pictures with outstanding subjects are due to go before cameras at an early date. Many fresh titles are included in this group, in which action, spectacle, drama music, and romance all have their place.

Spanish People Will Not Forget India's Sympathy

Enrique Lister's Tribute To Pandit Jawaharlal For Advocacy Of The Republican Cause

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The following is the English translation of a letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by Enrique Lister, the famous Spanish Republican leader, thanking him for sympathy and support of the people of India to distressed Spain:—

"Distinguished friend,

I have read with great emotion your recent letter in which you send me your good wishes and those of your people for the soldiers who fight under my command.

All we who compose the 5th Regiment have been making this fight, not only to aid our comrades, but thinking at the same time of our brothers in other countries.

Our offensive has shown, that the idea which some people have put forward about the weakening of the resistance and the vitality of the Republican Army is false. And you yourself have been able to see with your own eyes what the Spanish people desire, and also have been able to appreciate personally the unfailing desire of all of us to continue the struggle, until we achieve the victory for the Republican arms, in which result we achieve full confidence.

I have heard of your participation in the Congress held in Paris. All the men under my command and I appreciate the interest which you have shown us, and I, therefore, send you my congratulations for the vigour of your speeches. The Spanish people will never forget those who, in difficult moments, in moments when their independence is at stake, have given them aid; and we know that we have among our friends the Indian people whom you so worthily represent. The treachery of some generals, the Italo-German intervention, and the political cowardice of those men who direct the politics of other countries are making the Spanish people bleed, but people will understand and judge".—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.

8-0 Records.

p. m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded music 2-0 Madhavrao S. Alkuthar. 2-10 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 2-20 Shripaskar. 2-30 Short story of day. In Gujarati. 2-45 H. Khan Mastana. 3-5 Readings from Marathi books. 3-10 Two Systems. 3-27 Bhaiav on instruments. 5-30 Nirasha. 5-40 Madhavrao S. S. Alkutkar. 5-50 Some old poems. 6-5 H. Khan Mastana 6-25 Sitar Solos 6-35 R. Ramantker 6-45 Yeh Munh aur Masur Ki Dal 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Fortnight's Events, in Marathi by P. R. Lele 8-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra 8-25 Sirachcheda 8-45 Master of Melodies 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Raja Ram Mohan Roy talk in Marathi by D. G. Vaidya 9-30 News 9-45 On Reading, talk by Jeanette Seal 10-0 Variety, garbas. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0, 9-0 a.m. to 1 p.m. Same as in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,059 kc/s.)

a.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I 10-0 Dance Music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

a. m.

7-0 Katha from Ramayana 7-15 Arti 7-25 Devotional Songs 7-45 Murli ki Dhun 7-50 Classical Music 8-15 Lakshman Pershad 8-40 News In English 8-50 In Hindustani

12-0 noon Bhajanwali.

p. m.

1-0 Merry Inanities. 6-0 Devotional Songs 6-15 Amateur Attempts 6-30 For Young Listeners 7-0 Classical music. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-0 Mukerjee and his music makers. 8-15 Morality Religion. Debate in Hindustani. 8-30 Classical music. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Programme Requested. 10-0 My Musical Tour of India. Talk by Devendra Satyarthi. 10-15 Programme requested. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-0 a.m. to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I 60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

p. m.

6-0 Classical music. 6-15 Popular Geets. 6-30 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 Ghazals from Faqiruddin. 7-30 For Highbrows. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Popular Geets 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 In Lighter vein. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

7-0 a.m. to 9-0 am. and 12 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

p. m.

6-0 to 6-30 Programme as in Delhi II. 6-30 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 to 10-0 Programme as in Delhi II. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

YOUR CHILD NEEDS THIS ENERGY-BUILDER, TOO
Lack of energy food may lower your child's resistance to disease. Kellogg's Corn Flakes build energy quickly. They are easy to digest.
Children love the toasted flavour, with milk and sugar. 10 helpings in each moisture-proof WAXTITE packet, all crisp. Buy Kellogg's from [illegible] stores.
FIRST CHOICE OF MODERN PARENTS EVERYWHERE
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS
KEEP OLD FRIENDS & MAKE NEW ONES!
Delivered in pictorial envelopes and forms.
Cost Six Annas only.
Phrases for :—
Diwali, I'd, Christmas, New Year, Birthdays, Marriages, Examinations, Bijoya, Journeys, Titles, Elections. Also Acknowledgment for Greetings.
Consult the Post and Telegraph Pocket Guide or ask the nearest Telegraph Office for suitable phrase.
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No. 7

SELLING REPRESENTATIVES:

Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS
373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Suburbanites Consider 'Greater Bombay' Scheme

Representative Committee Appointed For Convening Conference In The Near Future

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

In response to an invitation issued by the promoters for calling the proposed conference of the leading citizens of Bandra, Santacruz Vile Parle, Andheri, etc. with a view to consider the proposed scheme of "Greater Bombay", a preliminary joint meeting of the residents of the above suburbs was held this morning at Anandilal Poddar High School, at Santacruz, with Sjt. Ramdeo Poddar in the chair. Even residents from Ghatkopar and Kurla were present at the meeting.

At the outset the chairman, while explaining the significance of the gathering, observed that the development of the city proper was indirectly the outcome of the rapid progress and growth of Suburbs. In a way that their interests were inter-related. He was emphatic that the present ministry was in a unique position of appreciating their demands as the Premier himself was a Suburbanite.

COMMITTEE PROPOSED

Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla while speaking next said that the very idea of Greater Bombay was not as clear as it ought to be. It was merely a hazy notion and so he felt that it was not a problem before them. The problem of footing the bill, distribution of expenditure and other details were not made clear. So, he suggested the appointment of a committee to investigate the proposed scheme and to study it from all angles.

Mr. Gupte saw administrative difficulties in the way, and felt doubtful if there would be any relief as far as taxation was concerned. Mr. Pradhan relieved the house of pessimism by his humorous remarks and endorsed the views expressed by Mr. C. D. Barfiwala. Further, he compared "Greater Bombay" scheme with a Damsel and appealed to all those assembled, in all seriousness to fully-know and understand the "Damsel" before contemplating registration of the marriage.

WANTED A GESTURE FROM GOVT.

Rao Bahadur Thakkar deplored that there was nothing tangible from responsible quarters as far as the scheme was concerned. There were many aspects to this vital question which should be all thoroughly tackled. He hoped for a gesture from the Government in the shape of a press note on this proposed scheme.

Sjt. Mavaji Govindji Seth complained that they were all talking too much of details. It would be more in their interest if they all agreed on the fundamentals with an eye to greater amenities of citizenship.

Sjt. J. K. Mehta speaking last, observed that from the trend of talks, it seemed that practically all were in favour of the "Greater Bombay Scheme." He also believed in the principle of self-determination, and it was not advisable to runaway with hazy notions. Even if the Press note were issued to-morrow; he added the scheme would at least take five to ten years to materialise.

RESOLUTION

Then the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of the following members be empowered to appoint a Sub-committee, with powers to co-opt to consider the Greater Bombay scheme to put themselves in touch with Government and municipal authorities for convening a conference in the near future for the consideration of the said scheme. The following form the personnel of the Committee:—

Sjt. Ramadeo Poddar, Chairman.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Dr. P. A. Dias and Sjt. Goculbhai D. Bhatt Vice-Chairmen.

Sjt. C. D. Barfiwala, Sjt. B. G. Amin, Sjt. M. G. Mehta and Sjt. Tanubhai Desai Secretaries.

Mr. P. J. Shroff and Mr. L. Rodrigues Treasurers.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:—Messrs. Mathuradas Vissanji, Andheri; Rao Bahadur Thackar, Santacruz; G. M. Gupte (Bandra); V. D. Jog. Vile Parle; G. R. Desai, Vile Parle; S. S. Naik, Bandra; Bhathena, Kurla, Shaligram, Khar; Shantaram Patil, Andheri; Patanker, Kurla; Khetsi, Kurla; Dwarkadas Hariadas, Ghatkopar; Chimanlal P. Shah, Ghatkopar and Shreemati Gangaben Patel, Santacruz.

REPLY TO ORDINANCES

C. D. Movement In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 25.

The State has precipitated the situation by promulgating an Ordinance empowering the Diwan to order any person not to attend or address public meeting, not to visit named areas or village on pain of 2 years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine. Dhebarbhai the President of People's Conference has issued a statement declaring the State's action as precipitate and provocation to the people in spite of his efforts to avoid conflict. Dhebar is appointed first Dictator of the civil disobedience movement, which will be launched by breaking monopoly laws. People, including peasants are ready to offer Satyagraha and defy States' repressive and bad laws.

PARSI YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

All Differences Settled

Mr. M. J. Gazdar for self and other Jt. Honorary Secretaries, Povisional Committee, Parsi Youths' Conference, writes:—

"We are happy to state that at a meeting of friends, the differences existing between them for convening a Parsi Youth Conference have been made up, and the following procedure has been accepted by all.

That the Conveners' meeting will be held to elect an Executive Committee. After this election, the Provisional Committee will come to an end. The Executive Committee will draft resolutions. The resolutions will be submitted to a Committee of Elders whose names have been agreed upon. These elders will decide upon the resolutions to be discussed at the Conference.

The Executive Committee will bring only those resolutions on the agenda, which have been decided and agreed upon by the Elders' Committee."

"GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK"

First Dictator's Appeal To Rajkot People

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 25.

In the course of a lengthy statement issued to the Press Dhebarbhai, President of Rajkot Peoples' Conference, after dwelling upon the conversations he had with Dewan Cadell, questions the utility of promulgating such an Ordinance. He stresses that the State, which has been playing the game of hide and seek, made the best of the opportunity in hatching such schemes of uncalled-for, unjust and repressive measures.

THEIR MOTTO

He adds that every Rajkotian worth his salt would rise to the occasion to secure freedom from autocracy. He urges women to come forward and to shoulder the responsibility that may devolve upon them. Lastly he concludes that without sacrifice nothing can be achieved. Let our motto be "sacrifice and do and die in doing our duty and Inquilab our objective."

Vaidyaraj Pt. Hariprapannaji Dead

Vaidyaraj Pandit Hariprapannaji, a well-known native physician and a scholar of Ayurvedic system of medicine, passed away on Monday at 11-30 a.m., at his residence in Bhuleshwar.

Vaidya Hariprapannaji remained unmarried all his life and in spite of his successful practice, lived a very simple and ascetic life. He was very kind to the poor. It is understood that he has left all his earnings for the promotion of the Ayurvedic science.

The deceased hailed from Kashi where he acquired wide knowledge of the science of Ayurveda. 34 years ago, coming down to Bombay, he started practice on a small scale.

The deceased was the founder of the Bombay Ayurveda Society and started a pathshala for training Vaids.

DISPUTE OVER WIFE'S PROPERTY

Unusual Incident In High Court

An unusual incident occurred in the High Court when a certain document was burnt to ashes in the corridor as a sequel to a compromise between the parties to a case which was going on before Mr. Justice Somjee.

The plaintiff, Devji Nathu filed this suit against Messrs. Lalji Thackersey and Co. to recover from them certain ornaments and moneys alleged to have been deposited with them by his deceased wife Vejbai.

The plaintiff stated that at the time of his marriage with Vejbai in 1912 ornaments of considerable value and certain sums in cash were presented to Vejbai by him and his relations as well as by her father's relations.

Several of the said ornaments were deposited with the defendants for safe custody. The plaintiff relied on a writing in the nature of an acknowledgment or receipt for the said ornaments which he alleged was signed by Mr. Champsey Vissonji, a partner in the defendant firm.

Vejbai died intestate in 1929, leaving the plaintiff as her sole heir according to Hindu Law. After her death, having regard to the relationship between him and the defendants, plaintiff allowed the moneys due by the defendants at the foot of Vejbai's account and also the ornaments belonging to Vejbai to remain deposited with them. The ornaments were of the value of about Rs. 15,000.

In or about August 1937, the plaintiff said he became aware that the defendants were dealing unauthorisedly with the said moneys lying deposited with them and he therefore called upon the defendants to return the said ornaments and to make up the accounts.

The defendants denied that any ornaments were deposited with them and stated that only cash presented to Vejbai by her father and relations was deposited with them, and an account in the name of "Vejbai, daughter of Visonji Ladha" was opened in respect thereof. The defendants stated that the amount to the credit in the said account together with interest thereof was agreed to be utilised for some charitable purpose for the benefit of the members of their community in memory of the said Vejbai. The defendants denied that the writing dated 19th March 1932 on which the plaintiff relied to prove the deposit of ornaments was signed by Mr. Champsey Visonji.

After the hearing of the suit had proceeded for 6 days, the parties came to a compromise under which the plaintiff undertook to pay Rs. 1000 in charity, and the writing dated 19th March 1932 on which the plaintiff relied was agreed to be destroyed, and the suit dismissed with no order as to costs. The defendants also undertook to give the moneys to the credit of Vejbai's account with them in charity.

The suit was thereupon dismissed, and the writing dated 19th March 1932 was burnt by the defendants' Counsel in the corridor leading to Mr. Justice Somji's Court in the presence of the parties to the suit and their Counsel.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Secretary of Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha has issued the following appeal to the Hindus in Bombay:—

It is seen that there exists a considerable group among the voters of the Bombay Municipality who are not content with the present Administration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, especially as regards the guarding of the rights of the Hindus in Bombay who form more than 80 per cent. of the population in the city. Therefore, in their opinion to safeguard the interests of the nine lacs of Hindus in Bombay, it is advisable to put up staunch Hindu Sabhaites for the candidature of the coming Municipal Elections. Various suggestions have come to us up till now and they are under consideration. A meeting of persons interested in this matter will be held within a week to arrive at a definite decision. Persons interested in this matter, therefore are requested to see Mr. L. G. Thatte, B.A., LL.B., Jt. Hon. Sec. Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, at the Hindu Sabha Office, Damodar Walji Bulg., Near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, between 6-30 p.m., to 8-30 p.m., every day

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-9-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal
Agra	97	69		—	17.1	—6.1
Amraoti	88	73		—	38.3	+11.1
Akola	92	73		—	38.4	+12.4
Ahmedabad	96	75		—	19.1	- 8.2
Ajmer	95	72		—	5.4	- 9.2
Ahmednagar	86	67		—	30.2	+13.3
Ambala	93	68		—	16.8	—4.3
Allahabad	95	75		—	48.5	+15.1
Benares	93	77		—	34.3	—0.1
Bareilly	95	69		—	33.6	—3.8
BOMBAY	86	73	0.4	74.4		+8.2
Bangalore	78	66	T	25.0		+6.5
Bhopal	93	71		—	46.6	-
Baroda	96	71		—	32.2	—
Belgaum	81	64	T	28.8		—9.0
Bahawalpore	93	73		—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	86	71		—	23.7	+10.5
Bellary	86	70		—	17.5	+7.3
Bhavnagar	97	74		—	18.6	—0.7
Chittagong	92	79	T	87.6		+14.6
Calcutta	93	80		—	27.1	—18.7
Cuttack	92	77	0.2	33.4		—11.0
Cawnpore	98	73		—	47.8	+16.5
Calicut	83	73	1.1	101.1		+14.5
Colombo	84	76		—	16.2	—4.3
Cheerapunji	—	—		—	—	-
Cocanada	97	73	0.7	29.0		+7.8
Cochin	83	72	0.5	61.7		—10.3
Dehra Dun	86	62		—	77.7	+5.2
Delhi	95	71		—	9.3	—13.1
Debra I. Khan	90	73		—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	65	56	1.2	111.2		+5.4
Desa	94	70		—	19.5	—3.8
Dalhousie	—	—		—	47.0	—9.5
Fort Sandeman	89	67		—	3.8	—1.5
Gorakhpur	95	79		—	55.3	+13.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	70		—	22.7	—0.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	75		—	3.6	—2.4
Indore	92	69		—	43.3	+13.7
Jhansi	96	72		—	34.6	+2.3
Jubbulpore	92	71		—	54.1	+5.4
Jacobabad	101	80		—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	97	73		—	11.3	—10.3
Karwar	78	72	T	86.5		—20.7
Karachi	84	76		—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	59	51		—	25.1	+2.8
Khandwa	95	71		—	30.8	+4.9
Lucknow	96	73		—	54.9	+21.5
Ludhiana	90	67		—	8.1	—13.7
Lahore	91	69		—	7.0	—7.8
Lyallpur	82	70		—	7.1	—8.9
Multan	—	—		—	—	—
Mysore	78	66	T	12.9		—
Madras	93	78		—	13.8	—0.9
Marmagoa	79	72	0.2	72.1		—
Malegaon	90	69		—	24.2	+6.5
Mussoorie	72	54		—	55.1	—14.4
Mahableshwar	74	61		—	249.5	—2.5
Murree	66	52		—	40.8	+5.1
Mount Abu	79	63		—	38.1	—19.3
Masulipatam	92	78		—	22.5	—0.9
Mandalay	89	75	0.7	15.1		—2.7
Mangalore	80	73	0.7	114.7		+8.9
Meerut	—	—		—	16.7	—9.8
Mercara	67	62	0.7	108.6		+6.0
Nagpur	94	73		—	50.2	+8.2
Ootacamund	58	52	T	24.7		—1.6
Patna	91	81		—	54.5	+13.3
Peshawar	90	64		—	3.5	—1.1
Poona	89	67	0.2	26.1		+6.7
Pachmarhi	83	61	0.2	73.0		+4.0
Port Blair	83	77	0.3	78.7		+15.1
Quetta	87	59		—	1.0	—
Ranchi	82	70	0.9	40.1		—5.9
Rawalpindi	88	61		—	33.4	+11.0
Rangoon	90	78	0.1	73.7		+0.9
Ratnagiri	82	74	0.9	117.6		+25.1
Rajkot	97	72		—	18.6	—5.9
Sialkot	90	66		—	27.9	+5.4
Srinagar	71	45		—	6.6	—0.8
Sholapur	88	70		—	37.5	+17.3
Shillong	76	62	0.5	68.0		+13.6
Simla	67	57		—	40.7	—6.4
Surat	94	76		—	40.7	+2.6
Salem	85	75	0.1	23.8		+4.5
Trichinopoly	90	75		—	12.8	+2.0
Trivandrum	84	75		—	25.7	—2.7
Vizagapatam	88	79		—	21.1	+0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 26.

A deep depression has formed in the East and Central Bay of Bengal. There has been fairly widespread thundershowers on the West Coast in Chota Nagpur and North Orissa. Scattered showers have also occurred in and around the Punjab in West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, East Madras, Bengal and Assam. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in Kashmir and South-West Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Berhampore, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Ratnagiri and Calicut one inch; Ranchi, and Mercara three-quarters; Balasore, Daltonganj, Shillong, Harnai, Parachinar, Mangalore, Cochin and Cocanada half an inch.

Forecast: (Until evening of September 27). Thundershowers will occur locally in and around Orissa over the West Coast and North-West Frontier and will occur at a few stations in the Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and South-East Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Obsegvations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-9-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees 2.3 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

Rain in 24 hours 0.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.35 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 75.71 inches.

Weather Remarks Thunder and Rain.

Western India Badminton

Triple Crown For D'Silva

MRS. KERR WINS WOMEN'S TITLE

The Western India Badminton Championships came to a fitting conclusion on Monday evening, when the remaining three finals were decided at the Bombay Gymkhana court, before a good gathering.

In the first match of the evening R. D'Silva beat R. N. Kanga without experiencing much difficulty in straight games of (15—5) and (15—9) and won the Men's Singles title. From start to finish D'Silva proved to be the better man and outclassed his opponent in all departments of the game.

D'Silva's powerful smashing was a feature of the match.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

This was followed by the Women's Singles Final, in which Mrs. Kerr had an easy time in beating Miss Vacha and annexing the title. Mrs. Kerr's experience stood her in good stead and she allowed 7 and 5 points respectively in the two games to her opponent.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

The Men's Doubles Final was won by R. D'Silva and H. M. Frenchman, who beat B. Jacob and J. Nazareth by (15—9) and (18—14).

In striking contrast to the two earlier matches, the Mens Doubles provided plenty of thrills, especially in the second game, in which Jacob and Nazareth, after being (3—9) and (7—13), drew level at (13—13) but then the former pair went on to win at (18—14).

Despite the fact that D'Silva received little assistance from his partner, Frenchman, who on occasions made unexpected mistakes, the Bandra Champion repeatedly covered his partner and was mainly responsible for this victory.

Our congratulations to R. D'Silva on his outstanding success for winning the triple crown.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Before asking Lt.-Col. W. H. Hammond to distribute the prizes Mr. H. I. Rahimtoola thanked the Bombay Gymkhana for the use of their excellent courts and the committee members for their hard work to make the tournament a success.

(Results:—

Men's Singles Final

R. D'Silva beat R. N. Kanga (15—5) (15—9)

Women's Singles Final

Mrs. J. N. Kerr beat Miss Vacha (11—7) (11—5).

Men's Doubles Final

R. D'Silva and H. M. Frenchman beat B. I. Jacob and J. Nazareth (15—9) (18—14).

MRS. KERR AND MISS VACHA WIN FINAL

Best Rallies And Clever Outmanoeuvring By Players

The Western India Badminton Championships have now reached concluding stages, and the first final was played on Saturday, in the Women's Doubles. Mrs. Nariman and Miss Dadyburjor, who had won the event last month, in the Bombay Amateur Tournament, went down to Mrs. Kerr and Miss Vacha after three interesting sets. The Amateur title-holders won the first game conceding only one point to Mrs. Kerr and Miss Vacha, and it appeared that they would have an equally easy victory in the second game as well when they led 8—2.

Their opponents then put forth an excellent fight, and reduced the margin to 6—9, and later got on terms at 11—11. The match at this stage produced some of the best rallies, and by cleverly outmanoeuvring Mrs. Nariman and Miss Dadyburjor, Mrs. Kerr and Miss Vacha won at 15—13.

In the third and deciding game Mrs. Nariman and Miss Dadyburjor were unsteady in the early part and had scored only one point to their opponents' 4, but later recovered and got level at 6—6. Mrs. Kerr and Miss Vacha then drew away by leaps and bounds to lead 12—6 and 8—14 before the losers again struck a bright patch to come up to 12.

In the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles, R. D'Silva and Mrs. Nariman beat M. N. Kunzru and Miss Dyer easily in two games, conceding only 9 points in both the games. R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimadalal won the other semi-final defeating J. R. Vimadalal and Miss Vacha after two well-contested games.

Results:—

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Final

Mrs. Kerr and Miss Vacha beat Mrs. Nariman and Miss Dadyburjor 1—15, 15—13, 15—12.

MIXED DOUBLES

Semi-Finals

R. D'Silva and Mrs. Nariman beat M. N. Kunzru and Miss Dyer 15—6, 15—3.

R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimadalal beat J. R. Vimadalal and Miss Vacha 15—4, 15—10.

WHAT TAKES PLACE DURING AN HOUR?

"Probably nothing much" would be the first thought of most people when asked this question. An hour, what's an hour? Just sixty minutes, that pass quickly when we are pleasantly occupied and never seem to have an end when we have nothing to do or are in difficulties. Naturally, now and then, something important may happen during an hour, but.....

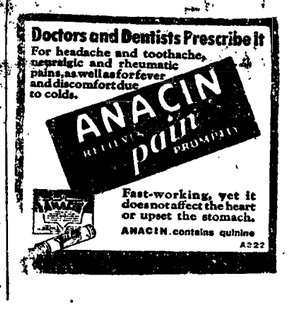
American statisticians have carefully studied everything that takes place during an hour throughout the world, and when we read the results, we are stupefied with them.

Hence we find that during one hour, 14.000 telegrams are sent in the world and 1.141.000 letters, postcards and parcels are posted. During one hour 60.000.000 newspapers are printed and 1.250 marriages celebrated. Throughout the world 70 million pounds of bread, the same amount of rice, 50 million pounds of potatoes, 8 million pounds of meat and two-and-a-half million eggs are eaten. In the United States, 2.000 dollars' worth of gum are chewed in an hour.

Every hour, 5.440 children are born throughout the world, whilst 4.650 people pass away. A very large number of these deaths is due to road accidents and old age, but nearly all the others can be attributed to maladies.

In this manner, statistics show that 120 persons die of malaria every hour, in British India alone. This malady claims more victims throughout the world than others that are much more dreaded such as plague, smallpox, cholera, etc. The different countries where the question of malaria is ever-present have now started to put up a vigorous fight against this malady.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations has laid down the fact that it is only necessary to take six grains of quinine per day as a preventive measure during the whole of the fever season. For treating attacks of malaria, it takes from 15 grains to 20 grains of quinine over a period of from 5 to 7 days.


Doctors and Dentists Prescribe it
For headache and toothache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, as well as for fever and discomfort due to colds.
ANACIN
pain
RELIEVES
PROMPTLY
Fast-working, yet it does not affect the heart or upset the stomach.
ANACIN contains quinine
A222

Trial size can now be obtained for Annas 2.
Distributors: JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., 6-11, Laigir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Also at Calcutta, Madras & Karachi.

MILTON
TRADE MARK
Make the most of your Milton. See booklet wrapped round every bottle describing the daily uses for Milton.
instantly relieves sore throats
Always gargle with Milton and kill all germs. Its germicidal action soothes the throat and protects against further infection. For ulcerated throats, Milton is miraculously soothing and healing.
MILTON
KM.1

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 4, 1994
Muslim: Shaban 2, 1357
Parsi: Parvardin 22, 1308
Hightide 1-50; 13-47
Lowtide: 7-41; 19-46
Sunrise: 6h. 28m.
Sunset: 6h. 32m.
Improvements Trust Meeting at 3-30 p.m.

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Ph.41561

CHANGE OF FILM TO-DAY!

BORIS KARLOFF
WARNER OLAND
in
"CHARLIE CHAN AT THE OPERA"

ONE OF THE MOST THRILLING AND EXCITING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX ADVENTURES!

EXTRA!!!
British Movietone News
Meeting of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and HERR HITLER

REDUCED PRICES TO ALL SHOWS
As. 4, As. 9, As. 14, Rs. 1-2.
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 including Tax.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

Also
M.-G.-M. MUSICAL COMEDY
PETE SMITH SPECIALITY
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

FRIDAY NEXT:—
JOAN CRAWFORD
SPENCER TRACY
in
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
SPLENDID ROMANCE
"MANNEQUIN"

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
at
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MARLENE DIETRICH
GARY COOPER
in the Paramount Comedy
"DESIRE"
Daringly witty, a positive hit

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GINGER ROGERS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
Having Wonderful Time
with Peggy Conklin, Lucille Ball, Lee Bowman, Richard (Red) Skelton, Ann Miller, Donald Meek.
RKO-RADIO PICTURES

Also
"RUSSIA IN EXILE"
In latest MARCH OF TIME!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Jane Withers Checkers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Lilac Domino". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Desire". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Yellow Jack". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Alf's Button Afloat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Charlie Chan at the Opera" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Having Wonderful Time". and Russia in Exile Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bahadur Kissan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Garden of Allah". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

STUDENTS CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI

Some of the representatives of the Bombay students' Union approached the Principal of the Sydenham College to request him to observe a holiday on the 21st instant which was the Gandhi Jayanti Day. The Principal agreed.

In the general meeting of the Sydenham College Co-operative Society Ltd., which was presided over by Prof. Beri, the House unanimously decided to contribute 70 four anna pieces, this being the 70th birthday of the Mahatma, out of the "Common Good Fund" of the society.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN "G" WARD

There will be a Magic Lantern Show to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. in the Compound of Haji Hasam Building, Delisle Road, Parel.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION IN "G" WARD

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated at Dharavi in "G" Ward by opening a branch of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee by the hands of Sjt. I. S. Patel, the President of the District Congress Committee. While declaring the branch open to the residents of Dharavi, Sjt. Patel explained in simple words Constructive Programme of the Indian National Congress.

The Monthly Flag Salutation was held during the Gandhi Jayanti in the open Maidan of Cloth Market of Mahim on Sunday the 25th of September 1938 at 8 a.m. Sjt. I. S. Patel unfurled the Flag of Independence

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 29th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the Anniversary of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Prof. K. Pratapgiri will deliver an address on "Ram Mohan Roy, Prophet and Reformer" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT PATHE

Charlie Chan the world's Slyest Sleuth, battles for his life in the most thrilling and exciting of the Twentieth Century-Fox adventures of the willy Chinese detective, "Charlie Chan at the Opera" which opens to-day at your favourite Theatre, Pathe.

You will chill with fright, thrill with excitement, burst with laughter and choke with suspense at this battle between the arch-enemy of crime and the king of terror. Warner Oland, of course plays Chan, with Boris Karloff co-starred as the king of terror. The supporting cast includes Keye Luke, Charlotte Henry, Thomas Beck and Margaret Irving

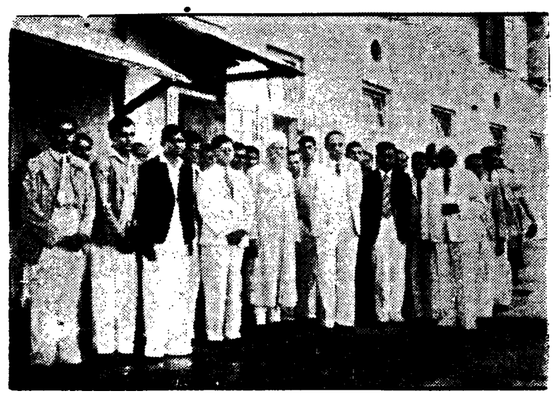
CHANGE OF CINEMA PROGRAMME AT EXCELSIOR

There will be a change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre from Tuesday when "Desire", starring Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich, will replace "Dr. Rhythm" on the screen. It will be remembered that this Ernst Lubitsch comedy hit was a great success when first released in Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 29th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Fushimi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 and 1-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 28th instant.



Mr. V. N. Chandavarker (centre), Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University photographed with Principal Kashmera Singh after performing the inauguration ceremony of the Konkani Association at the Khalsa College, Matunga, on Saturday.

KONKANI ASSOCIATION

Chandavarkar Inaugurates It At Khalsa College

The Khalsa Konkani Association was inaugurated at the Khalsa College, Matunga on Saturday last by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Welcoming, the distinguished guest and guests, Sardar Kashmira Singh (Principal) President of the Association recounted the services done in the field of education by the Vice-Chancellor.

In the course of his speech, he said, "As Mayor of Bombay and as Vice-Chancellor you have introduced many great reforms, and have put your impress both on the civic and educational spheres. Realising the importance of technical education, you have founded and brought the Bombay Institute of Technology to its present stage of usefulness and efficiency.

In an introductory speech Dr. P. H. Valvalikar, Vice-President of the Association explained the objects of the Association.

He said, "The differences in terms of political boundaries and differences even of dialects, shall melt away under the influence of this Association.

Then Mr. Chandavarkar inaugurated the Association.

BOMBAY-KOLHAPUR AIR SERVICE

To Start From November 1.

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 26.

Mr. Kapadi, the Director of Air Services of India Ltd., and the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club Ltd., and Mr. Vaughan Fowler, Manager of the Bombay Flying Club Ltd., have arrived here to inspect the new aerodrome at Kolhapur which is being got ready for the immediate opening of the air services to Kolhapur.

Due to recent rains, the progress of clearing the aerodrome has been delayed. The service, therefore, between Bombay and Kolhapur via Poona will start from November 1. 1938.—A. P.

Davar's College Of Commerce Mourns Sir Phiroze C. Sethna's Death

At a meeting of the students of Davar's College the following resolution was passed at the death of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna and the college was declared closed for one day:—

"This meeting of the Principal, Staff and students of Davar's College of Commerce has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna who was a patron of the College and was also the President of the Incorporated Salesmanagers Association's Indian Advisory Committee for which the college prepares its scholars. In the death of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna the college has lost one of its best friends and the commercial and industrial world is poorer through the loss of one of the most prominent members."

It was further resolved that: "A copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna with an expression of our heart-felt sympathy towards their irretrievable loss."

MUSLIM MARRIAGE AT MUZAFFARABAD HALL

There was a large gathering of guests on Sunday at Muzaffarabad Hall when the marriage took place of Saeed Ahmad, son of Moulvi Abdul Aziz of Patiala with the eldest daughter of Mr. Alauddin Khan, Chief Clerk in the berth reservation department of the B. B. and C. I. Rly.

Hall was decorated for the occasion with multi-coloured buntings and electric illuminations.

The "Nikah" ceremony was performed by Qazi Murghay, the Chief Qazi of Bombay at 5-30 p.m. After which refreshments were served to the large number of guests who had come in response to the invitation of Mr. Alauddin Khan.

The gathering was representative of different communities including Parsis, Hindus, Europeans, Christians and Muslims, many of them being business people who had come out of regard for Mr. Alauddin Khan, whose tactful manners have endeared him to a host of people.

The marriage dinner was served in Indian and European styles after 8 p.m. and was followed by an Indian musical entertainment which concluded the function.

HELP THE KHADI MOVEMENT and SUPPORT THE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES by PAYING A VISIT to the KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

Open To-day and Every Day during the GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.
(S. T.).

B.P.C.C.

TERROR IN TRAVANCORE

To-morrow's Protest Meeting

Under the auspices the Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga to condemn the reign of terror in Travancore.

RAO BAHADUR SARDESAI TO BE HONOURED

The Sardesai Memorial Committee will present two commemoration volumes to Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Saturday October 1 at 5 p.m. when Mr. Justice Jayakar will preside.

TAILORING WORKERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Tailoring Workers' Union, a great procession with Prof. Ranga in the lead will start from the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee and pass by Mahomad Ali Road to Chowpatti where a public meeting will be held to support the tailoring workers' demands.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSN.

Prof. Lavande will meet his students in "Plato's Republic" at the University, South Wing to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. other classes for the day will be held as usual.

LAXMI NAGAR (KHAR) RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Jt. Hon. Secretaries write:—
The Khar Residents Association has decided to put up one candidate at the ensuing elections of the Bandra Municipality. At a general meeting of the members of the Association Mr. V. H. Mehta has been duly elected for the purpose.

Khar Residents are therefore requested to support Mr. Mehta at the Election and not to prematurely promise their votes to any other candidates.

THE FIRST CYCLE RACES ROUND THE OVAL OF THE SEASON

The National Cycling Club organised a five Mile Time Trial (Open) and a three mile race for Novices on Sunday the 25th inst.

Mr. A. R. Havewalla won the 5 mile time trial and returned a timing of 13 minutes 21 seconds, Mr. B. N. Irani stood second taking 13 minutes 52 seconds and Mr V. Pai was third with the time of 14 minutes 5 seconds.

The Novices race was a thrilling one from the start as 17 Competitors faced the Starter and Mr. Soli Laher jumped to the lead in a convincing style and maintained a high average speed all throughout the race. Near the finishing line Mr. R. A. Cama crossed the line first closely followed by Mr. P. Rodrigues and Mr. Soli Laher the time taken for the race was 8 minutes 17 3/4 seconds, for which Mr. S. Laher was mainly responsible.

LOHANA KANYASHALA'S FESTIVAL

The annual Garba festival of Khanbai Lohana Kanyashala will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m. at Kandewadi, Khanbai's Wadi.

PRESIDENCY CYCLISTS' UNION

The Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union will organise the following three races round the Oval on Sunday the 2nd October 1938 at 6-30 a.m.

1. 3 mile Road Race for Novices.
2. 2 Mile Road Race for Ladies.
3. 5 Mile Road Championship.

Intending competitors are requested to send their entries on or before the 30th Sept. on the prescribed forms.

Entry Re. 1 per event.

Entries to be sent to the Hon. Secretaries Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union.

TRAVANCOREANS' MEETING

A public meeting will be held on the present situation in Travancore at Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P., to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. Dr. S. K. George, from Travancore will address the gathering.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

After two week-ends of festival celebrations the Suburbs had a very quiet week-end, except for a few public meetings no social functions were held.

Most of the suburban churches held thanksgiving services for having a good monsoon. This year's monsoon was the best for many years. The paddy crops profited considerably.

With Old Man Monsoon leaving us the whole suburban land is full of greenery and makes travel very pleasant Suburban wells and tanks are overflowing and the young men are every day seen having their daily dip. This should be a warning to parents as well-bathing has always proved disastrous to human life.

During the week-end all the sea side resorts were crowded with picnickers and pleasure hunters; especially Juhu saw a packed beach.

SUBURBAN CRICKET

The Bandra Festival week from September 11 to 18 has suspended all sporting activities, but the last week-end saw many of the clubs go through the fixtures.

Bright cricket was witnessed everywhere and the wicket being a good one most of the teams scored pretty well.

The G.I.P. Railway Institute, Bandra were at home to the Andheri United on Sunday at Danda Green. The match proved very interesting throughout but at the ending the excitement was too much. The Institute batting first put up 112 runs, Ward and Carr contributing 31 and 20 runs respectively. To this the Andheri United replied with 116, the tail wagging beautifully. This game was an easy victory to the Institute but bad fielding and the dropping of several catches was fully to blame. For the visitors A. Fernandes and M. Pereira were the highest contributors by an equal number of 27 runs.

DANDA CLUB WIN

On Sunday the Young Men's Sports Club of Danda, Bandra were at home to the East Indian Catholic Association of Mahim at Danda Green. The visitors put up a score of 94, to which the home team replied with 130, R. M. Chandra and L. K. Dobra contributing 49 and 35 runs respectively.

Another interesting match was that between the Sea Birds and the Palli Club both teams from Bandra. The Sea Birds batting first were only able to contribute 65 runs, the highest contributor being A. D'Penha who contributed 18 runs. The Palli Club replied with 78, W. D'Penha being the highest contributor by 41 runs. The Palli Club thus won the game by a small margin of 18 runs.

SANTA CRUZ MEETING

The proposed Greater Bombay Scheme by Government has now become a topic of great interest throughout the Suburban area.

The closer areas to the city, are in favour of such a scheme but further down many are against it.

On Sunday last a largely attended meeting was held at Santa Cruz by the residents of various parts of the suburbs to consider the prospect of the proposed scheme.

The meeting opened with Mr R A. Podar in the chair. Many speakers discussed this scheme and after a heated dicussion the meeting finally appointed a large committee to study the whole question and to call a conference of representatives of all the suburban areas to consider the proposals.

Prominent among the speakers were Mr. J. K. Mehta, Rao Bahadur M. W. Pradhan, Mr. A. X. Moraes, Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, Mr. R. S. Bulsara and Mr. V. G. Gupte.

B. P. T. U. C. MEETING

A meeting of all the active workers of the B.P.T.U.C. Unions will be held in the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Indira Building, Poibawdi, Parel, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

NAVARATRA MAHOTSAVA AT ANDHERI

To-day (Tuesday) the Navaratra Mahotsava will be performed under the presidentship of Seth Vrajlal K. Shah in Seth Madhawdas A. High School at 9 p.m.

Programme: Vocal Music by Kumar Gandharva and Harmonium and Violin Solos by Mr. Jog (Pupils of Prof. Deodhar).

NAVARATRI CELEBRATION BY B.S.I.S. SOCIETY

The Navaratri celebration under the Bombay South Indian Suburban Society, Khar, includes in the programme to-day (Tuesday), music (vocal, violin and Mridangam) by N. P. Krishnamurti, S. Krishnaswamy and R. Parameswarier at 8-45 p.m.

KAKA KALELKAR IN BOMBAY

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

Acharya Kaka Kalelkar, who is specially coming to Bombay on Thursday, the 29th September 1938, on the invitation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will address two public meetings, the same evening, arranged in connection with the celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

The first meeting will be at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaum District Congress Committee and Prof D. R. Gharpure will preside.

The second meeting has been fixed at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Parsi Gally, Dhanji Street, and it will be held under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Bhuleshwar D.C.C. and under the presidentship of Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia.

Loud-speakers will be installed at both the meetings.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "Various Ways in which the Zoroastrian Religion is now-a-days being expounded."

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

To-day (Tuesday), the 4th day of the 'Navarathri Celebrations' organized by the Ladies Section of the S. I. Association, there will be music performances by Miss Sundari Ramanan, Violin, and Miss Pankajam, Vocal, with suitable accompaniments in the Asthika Samaj Hall between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A public meeting will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, today (Tuesday), at 5-15 p.m. when Prof. Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., F.N.I., President of the Indian Chemical Society, will speak on "Poisonous Chemicals and Modern Warfare, Anti-Gas Defence Measures".

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Musical Social will take place on Sunday 2nd, October at 4-30 p.m. at Mole Restaurant. Entertainment includes songs by Miss Steller and Mr. Mattos, (tenor), and Tap Dancing by Fred and Johnnie Steller, with a Talk on Tap. Reservations, Secretary 77, Nizam Street, (2).

SPORTSMEN'S MEMORIAL TO LATE SAKLATVALA

A National memorial in honour of late Sir Nowrowji Saklatvala to foster sport in the country in general and in Bombay in particular was suggested at a meeting of representatives of various sporting institutions in Bombay at the Governor's Pavilion, Cricket Club of India, Mr. A. Jasdenwala Honorary Secretary of the C.C.I. propounded an outline of a scheme which conveyed a National idea. Colonel W. H. Hammond presided over the meeting.

The following Committee was formed at the meeting with Sir Homi M. Mehta as Chairman:

Colonel Hammond, Vice-Chairman, Messrs A. C. Hendriques, D. B. Lam, Sumant Desai, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, C. Jamal, S. K. Mukherjee, A. Jasdenwala, A. F. S. Talyarkhan and H. N. Contractor (Honorary Secretary.)

The Committee will meet on 7th October to draft a scheme which would be circularised among various Clubs and Associations to get their opinions and support.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI

Messrs. Kusum Master and G. R. Desai write:—

Some of the representatives of the Bombay Students' Union approached the Principal of the Sydenham College to request him to observe a holiday on the 21st inst. which was the Gandhi Jayanti Day. The principal kindly consented to do the same. The college authorities did not stop at that but went even further and expressed their regard for the greatest Man of the world by rendering some concrete help.

In the general meeting of the Sydenham College Co-operative Society Ltd., which was presided over by Prof. Beri, the house unanimously decided to contribute 70 four anna pieces, this being the 70th birthday of the Mahatma, out of the "Common Good Fund" of the Society.

We appeal to all the students in various colleges and schools to participate in the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations which began on the 21st inst. and which will be over by the 2nd October, by purchasing Khaddar, organising meetings in their respective institutions and helping the B.P.C.C. in its various activities in connection with the Jayanti.

SHRI BOMBAY PATIDAR STRI SAMAJ

There will be Garba Party for the Celebration of Navaratri festival by the members of Shri Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj to-day (Tuesday), between 7 to 11 p.m. at Morarbag (Khatargali), near C. P. Tank.

Kruschen Has Transformed Me

"At 55, I began to feel I was growing old. I had pains in my joints. I couldn't bend my knees. I was really crippled. At last, I turned to Kruschen Salts. In eight weeks, Kruschen had transformed me. I am back on the road to-day, selling as well as ever."

If you feel that "old age" is coming on—if you are becoming slow and inactive—do as this salesman did—take Kruschen first thing every morning. Its six mineral salts awaken your liver, kidneys and intestines to new activity. They eliminate the poisonous waste which cause your pains and sluggishness. Your blood is cleansed. Your pains leave you. In their place come new life and new energy. You get that youthful "Kruschen Feeling" which has brought health and happiness to millions of people all over the world.

Start at once. Get your bottle of Kruschen to-day, from any chemist, store or bazar.

You, too, can have that
KRUSCHEN FEELING

EROS
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Week-End Audiences Assured
it as the BEST SHOW in Town
A LAVISH TUNEFUL, GAY AND GLORIOUS PRODUCTION
"THE LILAC DOMINO"
A MAX SCHACH PRESENTATION
Directed By FREDERICK ZELNIK
with a Star-Studded Cast, including CHARMING
JUNE KNIGHT
the DELIGHTFUL SINGER with a PLUS Personality and HANDSOME
MICHAEL BARTLETT
who scored a HUGE success opposite GRACE MOORE in "ON WINGS OF SONG"
Plans Open. 'Phone 22519

THE CAPITOL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Telephone No. 22087 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 329 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1938

CHAMBERLAIN CORNERED

From British Press reports one is led to believe that the worm is making tentative attempts to turn. That is to say, the British public and public opinion are arraigning themselves against Mr. Chamberlain's defeatist realism. According to a special article in a Tory paper "the crisis has enormously strengthened those who favour a Popular Front." And it appears that a Popular Front of Labour, Liberals and some Conservatives is in process of being attempted. The combination may not defeat Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament but there is no doubt that it can give an effective challenge to him in the face of which he would hesitate to persist in his own peculiar policy. Even more noteworthy is the strongly worded condemnation of German attitude by the famous Mr. J. L. Garvin,—hitherto an outrageously persistent supporter of Nazi Germany—who now says: "If we are now forced to take up arms with no option but surrender, we shall never yield." It is evident that Mr. Chamberlain is losing a number of his "faithful friends" too.

Urgent Necessity

It remains for the friends of democracy in Britain to take advantage of this situation and turn it to decisive account. They can do a lot if, while consolidating their forces, they challenge Mr. Chamberlain immediately. This is an urgent necessity. The realist in Mr. Chamberlain is very obvious not beaten yet. His two latest utterances have shown in what direction his mind is working. In reply to the last Czech broadcast, British official quarters have deemed it necessary to declare that they hinted to Czechoslovakia that "Czechoslovak mobilisation might well precipitate action by other countries." The mentality that is studiously indifferent to past activities of Germans and Nazis and is almost eager, on the other hand, to provide justification in advance of future acts of provocation by them needs no comment about it. But it fully exposes its dangerous possibilities. It demands to be combated now, within the next four days. As a matter of fact it is already at its sinister work. The technique it will most probably adopt is subtle and yet simple. An attempt will be made to postpone the 'zero hour' which is now fixed for October 1. And taking advantage of a sense of relief, however temporary, from an imminent conflagration, British realism will seek to persuade France and Czechoslovakia to negotiate on the basis *not of the Anglo-French terms but of the Godesberg ultimatum.* This appears to be a wild anticipation in view of Herr Hitler's and Signor Mussolini's demand for an immediate surrender.

He Must Not Escape

But we will not be surprised if the Fuehrer and 'Il Duce' now agree to a postponement of war. Both have been relying to a great extent on Mr. Chamberlain's more or less tame and yielding submission to their blackmail. The difficulties—national and international—that have arisen, after Godesberg, in the "realistic" way of the British Premier are not to be lightly ignored because they point to the inevitability of Britain joining France and Russia. And even Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler—unless they are quite mad—know the meaning to them of this formidable combination. Nor is Czechoslovakia herself to be despised. While a Roman holiday was being prepared elsewhere for Germany and Italy at her expense the would-be victim had been taking measures to defend herself. And she is now ready to give all effective account of herself. Finally Roumania and Yugoslavia have reiterated their obligation to assist Czechoslovakia in case of aggression by Hungary. This, we believe, will effectively clip the wings of Hungary which has been waiting to swoop across the frontier under, of course, the protection of her two masters. And this must also give Herr Hitler, and particularly Signor Mussolini, a lot to think. Be that as it may, the situation as it had developed at and after Godesberb, has driven Mr. Chamberlain into a corner. The question is: Will France and British public opinion see that he does not escape out of it?

Congress And Federation

The All-India Congress Committee has felt it necessary for various reasons to define once again the Congress attitude towards the proposed Federal scheme, though that was indicated clearly enough in the resolution of the Haripura session of the Congress. In the first place some doubt has been expressed in certain quarters about the latest attitude of the present Congress High Command toward Federation. Secondly, it was necessary to warn Government that mere indefinite postponement of their scheme and the continuance of the present position at the Centre would not be acceptable to the Congres. The A.I.C.C. has accordingly reiterated the Haripura resolution which distinctly stated that any attempt to impose the scheme on the country "must be combated in every way", that the Provincial Governments "must refuse to co-operate with it" and that the A.I.C.C. should determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard. And in view of the more recent developments in this behalf the A.I.C.C. resolution "warns the British Government against entertaining the hope that the Congress will ever submit to the imposition of Federation on the country against its declared will to the contrary." The A.I.C.C. further declares that "the continuance of the irresponsible Government at the centre is becoming intolerable and any further prolongation may precipitate a crisis which all desire to postoned if at all possible."

This resolution is explicit enough and might well have been adopted unanimously without muct discussion. But there are a few Congressmen who are needlessly distrustful of some members of the Congress High Command and fear that they might recommend such feeble opposition to the Federal scheme as might not be any real opposition at all. So they sought to pin down the A.I.C.C. to some definite and drastic form of opposition. But they were not themselves clear or unanimous about any precise method. Some vaguely suggested "a forward movement" and "preparing the people for renewing direct struggle." Some others carefully avoided mention of direct action and only commended constitutional deadlock in the Provinces. Others still proposed an "all-India campaign" against the continuance of the present Central Government and also against acceptance of Federation but did not suggest the nature of the campaign. The reult of all these vague and ill-considered amendments was that, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said, those who supported the different amendments "cancelled each other's statements." All the amendments were thrown out by overwhelming majorities and the original resolution was carried almost unanimously, only six persons voting against it.

It may be conceded that the A.I.C.C. resolution, like the one adopted at Haripura, is itself so far indefinite as to permit of different kinds or degrees of opposition to the Federal scheme. But the resolutin is so advisedly because it stands to reason that the nature or degree of opposition must vary with the precise nature of the Federal scheme proposed to be enforced and on the preparedness and resources of the people at the particular time of its enforcement. Some people fear that if the present Federal scheme is only slightly improved the method adopted to combat it may be much like that now used to combat Provincial Autonomy. But the Congress resolution itself makes it clear that there can be no analogy between Provincial Autonomy and the proposed Federal scheme even if slightly improved. If, however, the scheme is radically altered, it will naturally modify the method of dealing with it. In any case it is bad diplomacy to commit the Congress to any paticular method of opposition irrespective of the nature of the scheme to be opposed or the other considerations that must necessarily determine a nationwide struggle. What is now essential is strengthening the Congress and the country so as to prepare them both for any kind of action that may be found necessary in the future. That calls for, not needless distrust of Congress leaders and mere talk of combating Federation, but exemplary discipline in the Congress and wide constructive work for and among the people in the remotest towns and villages.

THE BOMBAY TENANCY BILL

A Criticism

(BY K. K. VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B. SOLICITOR.)

In the draft Tenancy Bill we find that its distinctions between landlords and landlords and tenants and tenants and its proposal to grant to the tenants permanent and heritable rights and the right to dispute the reasonableness of the rent voluntarily paid by them for the past six years or more and the right to burden the lands by charges of any costly and permanent improvements cannot be explained on the simple principle that Government ought to interfere in the working of the rule of demand and supply when a great majority of tenants are being harassed These provisions can be explained only on the socialistic principle of expropriation of the landlords without compensation. The Bill virtually divides the proprietory rights in the land in a sort of partnership or co-ownership between the landlord and the tenant with the balance of advantages in favour of the tenant.

Not Real "Protection"

The Bill seeks to "protect" a very small percentage of the tenants. The promoters of the measure themselves admit that only about 25 per cent. of the tenants will be benefited by this measure. If any tenants have the greatest grievances, they are those tenants, if any, who were ejected from year to year and not those who have been allowed to hold the lands for six years or more. If the relief to tenants is to be granted by instalments the turn of the tenants, if any, who were pelted from land to land from year to year must come first. A measure which does not benefit 75 per cent. of the tenants cannot be justly supported on the plea of "protection of tenants".

Permanant Rights

Government protection against the working of the rule of demand and supply must always be provisional and it must cease when the demand and supply adjust to each other. In the case of tenements in cities this period is shorter and in the case of agricultural tenements a longer period of 15 or 20 years will be required to increase their supply by bringing arable waste lands into cultivation and so to decrease the demand for such tenements by diverting the agricultural population to the industrial fields and by increasing the productivity of land by intensive cultivation. But there is no justification in granting permanent rights to the tenants on the ground of any alleged harassment by the Landlords owing to the rule of demand and supply. Only the socialistic principle of expropriation justifies the grant of such rights. The case of permanent tenancy rights granted to the tenants in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, etc., is quite different. The landlords of those Provinces were like the Inamdars and Talukdars in the Bombay Presidency, superimposed upon the rural population by the Government and the tenants were in a majority of cases the original owners of the land and were cultivating the lands as tenants from generation to generation prior to the passing of the Tenancy Legislation in those provinces. The landlords owning 100 Acres or more of land in the Bombay Presidency are not such creatures of Government. They have paid prices for these lands and their tenants holding for 6 years or more are not the original owners of the lands, in most cases.

Revision Of Existing Rents

An opportunity is sought to be granted to the so-called "protected tenants" to get their rents revised by disputing the reasonableness of the rent which they have voluntarily paid for the past 6 years or more under agreements or usage. All the allegations that the landlords have enhanced rents, apply if at all, to tenants who are not allowed in the occupation of the lands for 6 years or more. Even in these cases, if proper enquiries are made it will be found that

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)

THE FARCE AT GENEVA

Wail Of China And Spain

(By K. AHMAD ABBAS)

GENEVA, Sept. 20.
(By Air Mail.

While the delegates to the nineteenth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations have been talking about opium traffic, educational films, mandates and how splendidly Britain and France have vindicated them. League budget and rules of procedure—infact about every topic on earth except the one which may yet throw the world in a terrible war—preparations seem to have been completed between London, Paris, Berlin and Rome to hand over the destiny of Czechoslovakia to the Nazi Fuehrer. Nothing reveals the impotence of the League of Nations and British diplomacy's complete alienation from the ideals of collective security more than the fact that while the British Premier went about bartering the independence of a free country, Geneva remained unconcerned and even uninformed.

It is difficult to make any comments on a situation which has been changing almost hourly. But a few salient points, as they emerge from a study of the recent developments in Europe and exchange of views with some of the well-informed politicians and journalists present here, may be noted.

Shameless Diplomacy

What ever happens during the next two or three days, whether Czechoslovakia is coerced into accepting Chamberlain's plan or she is allowed to face a war with Germany alone, there is no shadow of doubt as to the shameless role played by British diplomacy. The Premier's flight to Berchtesgaden which was naively hailed even by the Liberal and Labour press was the culminating act of a policy of surrender to Hitler. It was not a magnificent act of statesmanship but a cowardly abetment of international blackmail. British newspapers have sought to find historic parallels for Chamberlain's flight but the only proper analogy is that of the accomplice of a blackmailer rushing out with his comrade with hush money.

It was not without significance that Chamberlain's visit was so heartily applauded in the Nazi press. It was not because of the Nazi press sharing the British Premier's anxiety for peace but because they knew he had come "to deliver the goods"—the goods, of course being a slice of Czechoslovakia. On the day that Chamberlain returned to London, a German Nazi journalist remarked to me here, "It is all O. K. now."

Isolation Of Russia

In this connection three points are specially to be noted. (1) The London "Times" started talking about the idea of cession of territory several weeks ago. The Liberal and Labour press which first opposed the suggestion as a betrayal of Czechoslovakia has now been swept into acquiescence by the "dramatic" flight of Chamberlain. (2) Throughout the negotiations the British diplomats have been in contact not only with the French Foreign Office but also with Italy—*but not with Russia*, which should have been the first to be consulted as being the only country with definite commitments to help Czechoslovakia. (3) The Chamberlain plan, as revealed in an unconfirmed but reliable press report to-day, proposes that the new Frontier be guaranteed by Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslovia, Poland and that there should be "super guarantees" by Britain, France and Italy. Again Russia has been kept out.

All this clearly points to the revival of the idea of a four-power pact and thereby the isolation of Soviet Russia. That has all along been the aim of Nazis and now it seems to be fulfilled, thanks to the efforts of Chamberlain,—unless of course, Czechoslovakia upsets the British apple cart by refusing to play the role of the sacrificial goat.

Jawaharlal At Geneva

India seems to be very well-represented at Geneva this year, not only by the official "Indian" delegation but also by a number of visitors including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Indian delegates to this session of the League Assembly are Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir Shanmukham Chetty. None of them has so far spoken in the plenary session of the Assembly though they have taken some part in the discussions in various committees. They will all be leaving by the end of this month and flying back to India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here four days ago, accompanied by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, has been informally meeting various people but refused to attend any meeting of the colossal farce that is being held here. He is much concerned about the international situation and has been closely following the developments.

China's Appeal

The otherwise dull monotony of the League of Nations Assembly and its pre-occupation with secondary matters, while the world stood on the brink of war and armed aggression was going on in two countries, was rudely disturbed by the powerful speeches of the delegates from China and Spain both of whom indicted the League for betraying their countries and its own covenant.

Giving a detailed picture of the conditions in war-torn China as a result of unprovoked Japanese aggression, Doctor Wellington Koo, pleaded: "Clip the wings of Japanese aggression." In the name of the Chinese Government and the people he urged the powers to act "promptly and effectively." He estimated the number of Chinese civilians killed at not less than one million and those rendered homeless at 30 million.

While suggesting that the League should apply Article 17 of the Covenant place an embargo on raw materials and financial credits to Japan, and grant to China financial credits and material help, he made a challenging utterance: "Is the Assembly prepared to accept the statement that the League is dead? Does it regard the League as no more than an Egyptian mummy dressed up with with all the luxury and splendours of the living?"

Spain's Third Accusation

"For the third time Spain appears before the Assembly as the victim of aggression." In these words Alvarez Del Nayo opened his indictment of the League. "Whether one wishes it or not, her (Spain's) presence here is an accusation against those whose duty it is to fulfil the Covenant, but who yet prefer to leave the League of Nations to perish rather than make any serious effort to put an end once and for all to the destructive work of the enemies of peace." With refreshing candour he condemned the "so-called realist policy in international affairs, with its contempt for peace and law," as

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

We are glad to note that Sir N. N. Sircar was more outspoken in his speech at Geneva than any official representative of "India" to the League of Nations has ever been. But he did suffer all the same from limitations imposed by the fact that it is the British Government in India which is represented at Geneva. Sir Nripendra Nath uttered, we fear, only half a truth, at best. He was right in declaring that India was critical of the League, but wrong in suggesting that she would lose interest in the League only "at no distant future." As a matter of fact India lost all interest and faith long ago; indeed according to India, the League has long been dead and done with, killed by Britain. And he was utterly wrong in agreeing, on behalf of India, with Britain's opinion of article 16. That article was the heart and core of the League and the League is dead because Article 16 was made to fail. As to India's own position she protests against her "representation" as a scandalous farce and she regards her forced contributions as an utterly unjustifiable and intolerable burden imposed on her by Britain for British purposes.

VINDICATION AND TRIUMPH

It was indeed a historic occasion when the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, laid the foundation stone of the restored Chirner memorial pillar on Sunday. Such a consummation could hardly have been dreamt of a couple of years ago. The memorial, when complete, will not only commemorate the names of the martyrs, who laid down their lives on that spot. It has a vastly deeper significance. For the restoration of the memorial indeed amounts to a vindication of the Gandhian method. It is also a triumph of the time spirit. It was fitting that Mr. Munshi should have stressed this very point while performing the ceremony. Truth and non-violence are bound to win in the end, if only we stick to them conscientiously.

WANTED AN ASHRAM

The Chirner memorial will occupy an honoured place in the history of the non-co-operation movement. If, however, along with the obelisk to be re-raised to the memory of the martyrs, an ashram for pushing on the constructive programme of the Congress is also established as suggested by Mr. Munshi, that will be a memorial of more practical and lasting value. We are glad to observe that over Rs. 1,000 were donated on the spot in response to Mr. Munshi's suggestion and a scheme is being duly formulated. It is hoped that when the finished pillar comes to be unveiled on January 3, 1939, the Congress workers in Kolaba District will be in a position to announce the establishment of an ashram also on the lines suggested by Mr. Munshi.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

We have received from the All-India Women's Conference two very topical booklets on the History of the Women Suffrage Movement in India, and on the Citizenship and Political Rights of women in this country. Though these pamphlets were orginally prepared in reply to the questionnaire issued by the International Alliance of Women for suffrage and equal citizenship, they are very comprehensive and timely. They provide a brief but authoritative resume of the growth of the women's movement in this country and can be thus confidently recommended to all those interested in the subject. Both the publications are priced only at two annas each and they can be had from the Secretary of the Conference, opposite Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Airs assumed by the self-made man are mostly fresh airs.

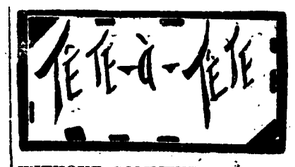
A fast young man is usually slow about coming to the front.

The rooms in a house do not interest the burglar as much as the haul.

A soft answer may not always turn away wrath, but it saves a lot of time.

There seems to be a yellow streak in human nature that makes it always want to shift the responsibility.

The spinster may have cause to congratulate herself on the number of times she didn't get married.



WITHOUT COMMENT —

"The British Government informed Czechoslovakia that they would not continue to take responsibility of advising them not to mobilise but pointed out that due weight must be given to the consideration that an announcement of Czechoslovak mobilisation might well precipitate action by other countries."

—"British Official Quarters."

* * * *

Providence, says an Anglo-Indian correspondent, is smiling on the Government of Bombay.

A joint notice of an adjournment motion by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta is indicated to discuss this highly objectionable and unwarranted action of Providence.

* * * *

The Government of Bhopal, declares its spokesman "cannot, for obvious reasons, permit the introduction of communal representation in any shape or form."

We most strongly urge upon Mr. M. A. Jinnah to call a special session of the All-India Muslim League and denounce this attitude of the Bhopal Government.

* * * *

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar described Dr. Khare's allegations of conspiracy with the Governor of Madras as a "first class lie."

Well, naturally. We mean to say he couldn't accept anything second or third class.

* * * *

COUNCIL OF STATE BY-ELECTION

Sardar As Candidate

—Anglo-India.

Dr. Khare must rush to the Press with another long statement without pausing to find who and what it is all about.

* * * *

"....if other Powers continue to recall their reserves and there is any fleet concentration, nobody among you will be surprised if Italy prepares"—Signor Mussolini at Vincenza.

If Britain includes herself among "other Powers", nobody among us will be surprised if Italy does NOT "prepare."

* * * *

According to a British publicist—a prominent Tory M.P.—one of the important *removes* from war is *we have no automatic commitments to join in a war at once or indeed, at any time, unless France is endangered* (our italics).

So that's the move, is it?
We hope Hitler takes the hint.

* * * *

A Conservative apologist believes that Mr. Chamberlain "has a much higher objective than an immediate settlement of the Czechoslovakian problem."

This is what we too have suspected for long.

* * * *

Overheard (More or Less)

"What is your reading of the international situation?"

"It is infernally illegible."

* * * *

"Should it be feared from the latest messages received at the time of writing (6-30 p.m. Sept. 24) that after all there is going to be war in Europe? Have all Mr. Chamberlain's efforts at compromise ended in nothing?"—A Liberal Contemporary.

Tears, more tears, still more tears.

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT

"When a man retires and time is no longer a matter of urgent importance, his colleagues generally pesent him with a clock."

—R. C. Sheriff

* * * *

"What's the trouble, now?"

"I've been sending my girl a letter every day since I've been abroad—and now she's gone and married the postman."

Socialists And Leftists Stage Walk-Out

BATTLE OVER CIVIL LIBERTIES LEADS TO SCENE

Storm Over Congress-League Parleys

DOOR STILL OPEN TO ALL, SAYS AZAD

NEW DELHI: Sept. 27.

After nine hours of continuous sitting, during which tempers of the members of the A. I. C.C. were put to test, the Socialists, the Leftists, the Kisan Sabhaites, the Royists and others, numbering about 30, staged a walk-out from the A. I. C. C. meeting as a protest against the Working Committee's resolution on Civil Liberties.

Those who walked out, went on shouting revolutionary slogans outside the pandal, while, unpurturbed by the demonstration, the A. I. C. C. voted upon the numerous amendments, all of which except a verbal one, were rejected and the Working Committee's resolution with a verbal change was carried.

After the resolution on Civil Liberties had been passed, the President announced, as it was late, the Working Committee has decided not to move the resolution on interference in administration in Congress Provinces.

The A. I. C. C. session, thereafter, concluded.—A. P

SYMPATHY FOR BURMA

A.I.C.C.'s Resolution

ANSARINAGAR, Sept. 26.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, presided over the meeting of the A. I. C. C., when it resumed its sitting at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Congress President moved from the Chair the following resolution on Burma riots:—

The A. I. C. C., expresses its deep sympathy with the Indian sufferers during the recent deplorable riots that broke out in Burma resulting in heavy loss of life and serious injuries and destruction and burning of property. The A. I. C. C., trusts that there will be a thorough and impartial inquiry into the cause of the riots and the amount of damage done to life and property.

In the opinion of the A. I. C. C., the demolished places of worship should be restored and adequate compensation awarded to the sufferers unless they are found guilty of having participated in the riots. The A. I. C. C., is also of the opinion that safety of life and property should be assured to the large Indian Colony, many of whom have settled in Burma for generations without let or hindrance.

The A. I. C. C., reminds the great people of Burma that there is a long tradition of friendship between the two countries and that the relation between the Burmans and Indian settlers have hitherto been cordial and happy.

The A. I. C. C., appeals to the Government and the people of Burma to see to it that nothing is done to disturb the happy relations subsisting between the two countries. The A. I. C. C., advises Indian settlers to rely more upon their ability by strictly just dealing to cultivate friendship with the Burmans than upon any aid that might be rendered by the mother country or the Government of India.

The resolution was passed amid acclamation.

Resolution On War Carried

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose next moved the resolution on war from the Chair with a slight addition. The resolution as amended reads: "In the event of war breaking out in Europe the A. I. C. C., delegates its power to the Working Committee to deal with the situation as it arises from time to time in the light of the Haripura resolution on Foreign Policy and War Danger."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The President announced that the debate on non-official resolutions would begin at 8 p.m., and the Working Committee would place before the House some other resolutions which had not yet been circulated.

POPULARISING HINDUSTANI

Dr. Ashraff moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas the question of a common language for the whole of India is of supreme importance and whereas the Hindi-Urdu controversy has taken a communal turn, and whereas the attitude taken up by the Congress has not been properly appreciated, this Committee reiterates that the Congress stands for Hindustani, written both in Devanagiri and Urdu scripts as the national language of India and directs all Congressmen to popularise Hindustani and desist from taking part in the Hindi-Urdu controversy.

"This Committee hereby appoints a Hindustani Board to prepare an exhaustive scheme for the development of Hindustani and submits its report before the next annual session of the Congress."

Members of the Hindustani Board mentioned by the mover include Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulvi Abdul Huq, Acharya Narendra Dev and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon.'

The mover said that Hindustani had for a long time been the common language of a large section of both Hindus and Muslims, and the object of the resolution was to utilise Hindustani for bringing the two communities together in an effort to build a united nation. The present controversy, he was convinced, was but a temporary phase, and that the time would soon come when the differences between Hindi and Urdu would soon disappear, and they would all be united into one body of anti-Imperialists.

It was wrong to contend that Hindustani was only another form of Hindi. The speaker maintained that Hindustani was different from Hindi, for it was an amalgum of both Hindi and Urdu.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S POSITION

Dr. Z. A. Ahmed seconded the resolution.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, explaining the position of the Working Committee said that it sympathised with the object of the resolution, but it was opposed to the proposal of the constitution of a committee, named by the mover, as the Bihar Government had already set up a committee with the same terms of reference as proposed by Dr. Ashraff. He also pointed out that the findings and the recommendations of the Bihar Committee would not only be applicable to that Province, but he was sure that they would be of general application.

He regretted occasional but unnecessary use of difficult Hindi words which led to suspicion amongst certain sections of the people. He revealed that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee had issued a circular to the Congress Ministers in all the Provinces emphasising the necessity to discourage the use of Hindi or Urdu words difficult to follow. He asked the mover to withdraw his proposal to the setting up of a committee to investigate the question to which Dr. Ashraff agreed.

THREE AMENDMENTS

Three amendments were moved to Dr. Ashraff's resolution but all were rejected along with the original resolution.

Rajakumar Chakravarty next moved the resolution suggesting that pending the completion of the work of Babu Rajendra Prasad regarding the Bengalee-Bihari controversy the A.I.C.C. should direct the Bihar Congress Ministry not to press the enforcement of the rules regarding domicile certificates and formalities connected with the question.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in a brief statement, explained the delay in completing his report owing to his illness and assured the mover of the resolution that he would do his best to submit his report earliest.

Mr. Chakravarty thereupon withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe wished to move a resolution dealing with anti-Recruitment Bill and the impending war, but the President ruled that it had already been covered by the resolution on war which the A.I.C.C. had already passed.

Mr. M. R. Masani pointed out that a certain member of the Working Committee had assured him that the resolution on the anti-Recruitment Bill would not be stifled.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who presided at yesterday's meeting when such an assurance was alleged to have been given denied Mr. Masani's statement.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi contended that the alleged assurance given by anyone when the President was absent could not take away the President's right to give his ruling now.

The President adhered to his ruling that Mr. Sahasrabuddhe's proposition was out of order.

CONGRESS, LEAGUE PARLEYS

Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din moved the following resolution:

"This Committee strongly disapproves of the policy of certain prominent Congressmen, including the Congress President, to start negotiations with the President of the All-India Muslim League, as the move had served, without any redeeming features, to enhance the prestige of anti-national and reactionary forces in the country and to undermine the influence of the nationalist Muslims to organise the masses on a national and economic basis."

The mover said that although it was the duty of the Congress to meet the legitimate demands of the minorities, it was putting the nationalist Muslim in a false position by negotiating with a reactionary and communal organisation like the Muslim League. He enquired of the Congress High Command why it did not negotiate with the nationalist Muslim organisations like the Ahrar and

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (B.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or

Apply for Prospectus giving details 80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Meaning Of Civil Liberties

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following two resolutions which will be placed before the A. I. C. C., later at night from the Chair.

(1)' Inasmuch as people including Congressmen have been found in the name of civil liberty to advocate murder, arson, looting and class war by violent means and several newspapers are carrying on a campaign of falsehood and violence calculated to incite the readers to violence and lead to communal conflict, the Congress warns the public that civil liberty does not cover acts of, or incitement to violence or promulgation of palpable falsehood.

In spite, therefore, of the Congress policy on civil liberty remaining unchanged, the Congress will consistently with its tradition, support measures that may be undertaken by the Congress Governments for the defence of life and property.

(2) It has come to the notice of the Congress, that Congress Committees interfere with the ordinary administration of the country's affairs by seeking to influence officers and other members of the service. The Congress advises Cogressmen not to interfere with the new course of administration. This, however, does not mean that they are not to render assistance to members of the service, if they are requested thereto by the latter.—A. P.

World Achievement.

Dr. Carver And The Peanut

The United States remembers the day when Congress was arguing about the value of the peanut—the boys' monkey-nut which most people think no use except for littering up the place with shells. Defenders of the peanut were allowed ten minutes each, and Congressmen yawned as they listened to what each man had to say. The moment the period was up each had to step down.

Then an old Negro stood before them. He spread out scores of products made from peanuts, and he told the Congressmen the answer to his childish query, "What is a peanut, God, and why did you make it?"

When his time was up he bowed and began returning to his place, but he was called back—and went on talking about peanuts for another hour and three-quarters!

He was Dr. George Washington Carver born nearly 75 years ago in the State of Missouri, and exchanged at six months for a broken-down horse. But he became one of the most brilliant of all Negroes, a scientist and patient worker; and it is to him that the Southern States to-day owe an annual peanut turnover of about £12,000,000.

The peanut is good to eat, but Dr. Carver found 300 other uses for it. He taught America to make it into sweets and biscuits, cheese and coffee, pickles, salad oil, lard, ink, axle-grease, linoleum, flour, soap, dyes, shaving oil, and many other products. He enriched thousands, yet he himself remained a smiling, vagabondish and lovable man who never had any use for money.

How Simla Views It

Congress Resolution On Continuance Of Irresponsible Centre

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Increasing seriousness of the European situation which is regarded here as "war any moment", unless some dramatic change takes place has diverted the usual attention from the A.I.C.C.'s proceedings. Still I have reason to lieve that the closing warning in the Working Committee's resolution on Federation has not escaped notice.

For the first time something like a time limit on the advent of Federation has been placed by the Congress High Command, for it definitely declares that "continuance of the irresponsible Government at the Centre is becoming intolerable and any further prolongation may precipitate a crisis which all desire to postpone if at all possible"

My enquiries here to ascertain, in the light of this resolution, Government's probable time table for the Federation have brought the expected answer that until Lord Linlithgow's return nothing can be said as to the future. According to the present arrangements the life of the Central Assembly expires in October next year.

It appears hardly possible that Lord Linlithgow will be able, within the next twelve months, to conclude negotiations with the States and also initiate such changes in the Federal scheme as will satisfy the Congress. The Governor-General will either have to extend the life of the Assembly again, or order a general election. But in either case it would mean further delay which under the terms of the Working Committee's resolution issued to-day is likely to be resisted by the Congress.

There appears to be a suggestion—from what I hear in the course of talks here—that if owing to technical or other reasons Federation is delayed, Lord Linlithgow should get into touch with political leaders of this country on his return and evolve some immediate transitional scheme for responsible Government at the Centre pending conclusion of the Federation talks.

The wording of the Working Committee's resolution appears to leave the door open for negotiations on the point.

WAR PRECANTIONS IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1).

servists. Cardinal Verdier in a broadcast stated: "All day I have been receiving the blessing of those who answered the call. They went with confidence and smile on their lips. France has shown her love for peace, but is it not timely also she should show the strength of courage of her sons?".—Reuter.

IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. Sept. 26.

The Cabinet to-day decided to recall from leave men of Ardennes Chassenes. the Corps of mechanised cavalry and certain classes of fortress troops.—Reuter.

STANLEY RETURNS TO ENGLAND

Tour Programme Cancelled Due To Illness

LONDON, Sept. 25.

When Lord Stanley, Dominion Secretary, the only member of the Cabinet who has not attended the meetings during the crisis, arrived at Southampton from Quebec. He was carried ashore on a stretcher to an ambulance waiting to drive him to his London home. It is hoped that he will able to resume his place in public affairs shortly.

The injury to the leg, received before he left England, became worse while Lord Stanley was in Canada. Eventually the leg had to be strapped in plaster of Paris. He had already opened the Toronto Exhibition, but the final stages of the tour had to be cancelled, and he arrived home a fortnight earlier than originally planned.—Reuter.

German Zeppelin On Trial Cruise

BERLIN Sept. 24.

Germany's new zeppelin which recently completed a 24 hour test flight left Friedrichshaven this morning under the command of Captain Von Schiller on another trial cruise lasting six hours with 80 persons aboard.—Reuter.

CZECH REPLY TO HITLER

(Continued from page 1)

formed without necessary knowledge of all geographical, military and economic factors. But one can safely presume that it was designed to paralyse the Czechoslovak State and thus bring about a complete destruction of the present natural economic unit which Czechoslovakia forms. This proposed disintegration would result in the loss of the following Czechoslovak industries:—Iron, Steel, Glass, Chemicals, Porcelain, Textile, Mining.

On the top of all these Czechoslovakia would have to still take care of huge masses of individuals, German and Czech, who would free from the old Czech territory handed over to Germany. The elaborate railway and road system built at enormous expense would now be torn up and connection of the Czechoslovak capital with the eastern parts of the nation would be rendered simply impossible. From the point of view of transportation and administration, Czechoslovakia would be divided into three parts, which could not be strategically protected. The aim of this memorandum is first to paralyse and then to destroy Czechoslovakia

HITLER'S ARROGANCE

MELBOURNE, Sept. 26.

'Hitler's arrogance is leading to war", declares the "Melbourne Herald", which adds: "He has achieved all his originally stated ambitions. Why, therefore, threats of invasion except for Mittel Europa Dream?"

The "Sun" comments: "Hitler does not want peaceful arrangements. He wants Czechoslovakia itself. Fortunately the democracies are now upholding Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

Japanese Advance Held Up

HANKOW, Sept 26.

Fierce fighting is reported for the possession of Tienchiacheng, fortified town on the North bank of the Yangtse ninety miles from here which is regarded as the "key" to Chinese Military Headquarters.

Communications between Hankow and Tienchiacheng are most difficult owing to intense Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment which have caused considerable damage to Chinese defences; but Chinese military authorities claim that there is no undue cause for alarm, adding that Chinese troops were attempting to threaten the rear of the Japanese forces now assaulting the fort.

It is claimed that the Japanese advance on the south bank of the Yangtse has been held up at Yangsin River.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CLAIM

TOKIO, Sept. 26.

Nine Chinese military 'planes were destroyed and three others damaged during the raid of Hankow according to a report from Hankow.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO HITLER AND BENES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed direct to Herr Hitler and Dr. Benes, "on behalf of one-thirty millions people of the United States and for the sake of humanity everywhere I most earnestly appeal to you not to break off negotiations looking for peaceful, fair and constructive settlement of the questions at issue."

President Roosevelt has also sent through Mr. Cordell Hull a message to Mr Chamberlain and M. Daladier.

HITLER SPEAKS OUT!

(Continued from Page 1.)

viate from your unconditional demand

LAST CLAIM!

Referring to Czechoslovakia Herr Hitler said:

"It is the last territorial claim I have to make in Europe. It is one I will not renounce."

Herr Hitler added that he naturally felt for Slovaks, Hungarians and Poles; but he spoke only for Germans. He explained the situation to Mr. Chamberlain and left no doubt that Germany's patience had come to an end. Now England and France together had addressed Czechoslovakia the only possible demand, namely, let German territory secede.

"I gave the British my memorandum with my last and final demands.

It contains only what Dr. Benes had agreed to. In short it is that people who are German and want to go to Germany shall go to Germany now and immediately. I said that this region be placed under German sovereignty. The drawing of final frontier I leave to the vote of the people. Dr. Benes will have to surrender this territory on Oct. 1. I can only say this. If Czechs solve the problem of their other nationalities in a decent manner, then the Czech nation does not interest me any more and as far as I am concerned I will guarantee it.—Reuter

EXORBITANT EXACTIONS

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The French Press is now unanimous in emphasising that the exactions of the German Memorandum are exorbitant. Indeed it is felt here that these aim at seizing the fortifications without giving a guarantee to respect the independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia.

The "Petit Parisien" says: "Every Hitler plan aims manifestly at putting Czechoslovakia in an untenable position from the political and economic point of view and preventing her from remaining strong enough to survive. The British people are deeply disappointed at Herr Hitler's failure to keep his word".—Reuter.

U. S. APPEAL TO POLAND & HUNGARY

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

President Roosevelt, through Mr. Cordell Hull, has appealed to Poland and Hungary for peace.—Reuter.

Czechs Ready To Defend Themselves

PRAGUE, Sept. 26.

A bulletin says: The people of Czechoslovakia remain calm and ready to defend themselves with a strong heart, head held nigh. Our mobilisation is to ensure law and order and is a danger to no one.

All soldiers serving in the Czechoslovak army of German nationality repulsed an attack on the frontier, thus showing their loyalty to the Government.—Reuter.

GERMAN ARMY CHIEF RESIGNS

(By Radio)

PRAGUE, Sept. 26.

It is understood that General Fritsch, the noted German Army Chief, has resigned his post in the German Army, as a protest against Hitler's present policy.

General Fritsch is an old colleague of Marshal Hindenburg, and a very influential General in the Reichswehr.

During the recent Reichswehr discontentment against the Nazis, General Fritsch was dismissed by Hitler. But, owing to the growing discontentment of the Reichswehr he was reinstated last month as Commander of the Artillery Forces.

Grave reactions to this courageous act of General Fritsch are anticipated in the German Army.

Rly. Blown Up: Rumania's Sympathy

Czechoslovak sappers have blown up a section of the Cisna-Lupkow Railway near the Polish Frontier, according to the Polish news agency. The line is part of the Polish Railway system and runs through Czechoslovakia for only a short distance.

A wave of sympathy for Czechoslovakia is sweeping Rumania everywhere. People are talking of readiness to help a neighbour and ally.—Reuter.

Difference Between Hitler's Demands And Anglo-French Proposals

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The German demands are prefixed by a memorandum declaring that the increasing reports of incidents in Sudetenland show that the situation has become intolerable, and consequently there is a danger to the peace of Europe.

It is, therefore, essential that separation of Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia be agreed to without further delay. The areas to be ceded are shaded red on the attached map, those scheduled for plebiscite being shaded green.

The Anglo-French plan which was accepted by the Czech Government provided firstly, transfer without plebiscite of areas with over 50 per cent Sudeten German inhabitants with the proviso to negotiate adjustment of the frontier where necessary by an international body including a Czech representative.

Secondly, possible exchange of population on the basis of right (?) option within some specified time limit. Thirdly, if Czechoslovakia concurs, she is entitled to ask for assurances for future security.

A general international guarantee should substitute the existing treaties. The British Government expressed its readiness to join in an international guarantee against unprovoked aggression.

Fourthly, the Anglo-French plan contains a frank acknowledgement of the great sacrifice of the Czechoslovak Government in the cause of peace.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

WILSON SEES HITLER

BERLIN: Sept. 26.

Sir Horace Wilson left the Chancellery at 17-40, having been inside for 55 minutes. It is understood that Field Marshal Goering visited Herr Hitler and left shortly before Sir Horace Wilson arrived.—Reuter.

AIR MINISTRY'S CALL

LONDON: Sept. 26.

The Air Ministry has been instructed to call up the personnel of the Defensive Units of the Auxiliary Air Force, comprising Auxiliary Fighter and Balloon Barrage Squadrons.

Bomber Units of the Auxiliary Air Force are not being mobilised at present.—Reuter.

State Congress Call To Travancore Students

BOYCOTT SCHOOLS TILL BETTER DAYS COME

Politicals Kept With Felons: Torture Alleged

QUILON: September 26.

In the course of a bulletin, issued to-day, the President of the Travancore State Congress states that the number of convicted prisoners brought down to Trivandrum has mounted to 136 last evening, and a still larger number is awaiting trial or in course of transit to Trivandrum after conviction in mofussil.

ALLEGED TORTURE

The President alleges that some of the arrested persons, instead of being immediately brought for trial, are kept in police lock-ups with ordinary criminals for a number of days. Besides lathi-charges and opening of fire on volunteers, some persons were picked up in police vans and tortured.

LATHI CHARGE DURING ROYAL WEDDING

Continuing the State Congress President states: "On September 18, crowds collected in the Fort area for witnessing the wedding procession of the second Princess were subjected to a lathi-charge, the reason being that the gathering shouted "State Congress-Ki-Jai." Many were injured, including women, children and some non-Travancoreans."

DEAD BODY FOUND

The bulletin draws attention of the public to the treatment meted out to students on that day. The gates of the colleges and schools and road were lined up with armed police and military, who, it is alleged, removed some of them to the Police Training School and later released them after harassment. A student's dead body is also reported to have been found lying near Veli Trivandrum.

BOYCOTT SCHOOLS

Referring to the Attingal and Trivandrum Beach firings, the bulletin says that five were killed and many injured. The number of casualties is not known.

In conclusion, the President appeals to the students to boycott schools till better conditions prevail.—United Press.

GOVT. OFFER TO MALABAR JATHA

TRIVANDRUM: Sept. 26.

The Travancore Government has sanctioned the release with warning of 38 students arrested in connection with the picketing of schools.

The Government has also sanctioned the release of the 30 members of the Malabar Jatha, which came from Malabar with a view to participate in the State Congress campaign last week, provided they give a written undertaking to leave the State.—A.P.

SOCIALIST JAILED

TRIVANDRUM: Sept. 26.

Mr. N. C. Sekhar of the Kerala Congress Socialist Party and another were sentenced to-day to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, to undergo three months' further imprisonment under the criminal Law Amendment Regulation.—A.P.

Travancore Government's Repudiation

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 26.

The Travancore Government in a press communique state:—

"It has come to the notice of the Government that at the instance of the present President of the State Congress reports are being circulated to the effect that certain police officers are attempting to molest peaceful citizens in Chengannur and its vicinity through hired ruffians with a view to creating a split between the Nair and the Christian Communities in the State.

"These allegations are deliberate misrepresentations calculated to serve the purpose of malicious propaganda, characterising the policy of the State Congress. The Government repudiate these reports with the contempt they deserve".—A. P.

CONGRESS & EUROPEAN CRISIS

ANSARINAGAR (New Delhi), Sept. 26.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" as to the trend of discussion which took place to-day show that the Working Committee was anxious to ascertain in consultation with Gandhiji as to what lead it should give to the nation, if and when a war actually broke out.

Accordingly the Working Committee has to decide now whether the Congress should be any party to help Great Britain in the event of a war breaking out with men and money and also in various other ways. In this connection, the "United Press" gathers that Mahatma Gandhi is definitely of opinion that, pledged to non-violence under all circumstances as he is, he would be no party to the rendering of any help for purposes of a war. But several members of the Committee are understood to be anxious to utilise the menace of a European war for furthering the cause of India's political advancement—a course of action which had been persistently stressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

It is understood that Gandhiji is so far adamant in his attitude. The members of the Working Committee are awaiting the arrival of the Congress President this afternoon for a final decision in this connection.

TO CONCLUDE ON MONDAY.

The All India Congress Comitmittee is expected to conclude its labour to-night.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26.

Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President has arrived from Cawnpore by aeroplane.—A. P.

Masani And Narendra Dev To Visit Frontier

ANSARINAGAR: Sept. 26.

It is understood that Acharya Narendra Dev and Mr. M. R. Masani are leaving for Peshawar tomorrow 'en route' to Ghalladar to investigate the agrarian trouble in the territory of the Nawab of Toru.—A. P.

Battle Over Civil Liberties Leads To Scene

(Continued from Page 7).

the Jamiat-ul-Ulema etc, which had always worked on the nationalist creed and in co-operation with the Congress. If it successfully negotiated with the Muslim League it would not have brought in large number of Muslims within the Congress fold. He agreed that the Muslim minority must be satisfied, but not through the Muslim League.

REVERT TO MASS CONTACT

Mr. M. R Masani moved an amendment which, as he himself explained, was the same as the resolution in spirit but more acceptable in language.

Mr. Masani maintained that it was futile to expect national unity and inter-communal concord through pacts with communal leaders. He was convinced that negotiations had only made Mr. M. A. Jinnah more hostile to the Congress and to national interests as was evidenced by the manner in which the Muslim League had behaved towards the Anti-Recruitment Bill in the Central Assembly. The Muslim League had shown that it was an ally of British Imperialism Mr. Masani urged a return to the old policy of the Congress namely, forging ahead with the Muslim Mass Contact Programme through radical agrarian and labour legislation, due care being taken to satisfy the needs and redress the grievances of the Muslim masses.

Mr. Dutt Mujumdar moved an amendment approving of the negotiations with the Muslim League, but deploring the behaviour of the leaders of the Muslim League and suggesting that the Congress should now revive its Muslim mass contact movement.

DOOR OPEN AT ALL TIMES

Both Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stoutly opposed both the resolutions and amendments and emphasised that the Congress as a national organisation could not but keep the door at all times open for further negotiations. They did not regard the opening of negotiations with the Muslim League as going against the interests of the Congress.

Opposing the resolution and the amendments Maulana Azad said that it was the duty of the Congress to take advantage of the opportunities to bring about a communal understanding. He failed to understand how the Congress had endangered its position by the steps it had taken in this behalf. On the contrary the Congress had strengthened its position.

He also denied that the opening of negotiations with the Muslim League had adversely affected the position of the Nationalist Muslims. If the resolution were adopted or any amendments so far moved accepted, the interests of the Congress would not be advanced, but would certainly be jeopardised

VOTE OF CENSURE!

Sardar Patel pointed out that the resolution amounted to a vote of censure against the President and the Working Committee, whatever the language of the resolution might be. Hitherto it had been the policy of the Congress, if any communal organisation like the Muslim League wanted to enter into negotiation with it to welcome such a move and not to bang the door. He refused to believe that the interests and the prestige of the Congress had suffered as a result of the recent negotiations with the Muslim League. Sardar Patel said that the Muslim League was an important Muslim organisation with a long history behind it. But, nevertheless, the Congress could not accept all its claims and demands. Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor the Working Committee could become less in stature by taking the initiative in the matter of agreement with the minority community. He felt sure that the Muslim League would certainly come to terms with the Congress, because it was the most powerful national organisation.

Sardar Patel advised the members of the A.I.C.C. to think for themselves before they brought such non-official resolutions whether such a resolution would diminish or aggravate the already existing differences. He also advised them to bring up such resolutions before the Working Committee prior to their being brought up before the A.I.C.C.

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi opposed the resolution and said that he refused to be a party to the sentiments expressed in it, because he was convinced that it was the duty of the Congress to explore all avenues for a communal settlement.

Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din accepted Mr. M. R. Masani's amendment. He assured the Working Committee that his proposition did not amount to a censure of the Congress High Command.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, regarded the resolution as a vote of censure on the Working Committee. He was perfectly sure that the Working Committee had acted correctly and wisely. In spite of the Muslim League, thousands of Muslims were attending Congress meetings. Many Muslims felt that the Congress was not making a proper approach to the Muslims for communal harmony. Hence this step was taken by the Working Committee. The published correspondence between the Congress and Mr. M. A. Jinnah had clearly defined the Congress attitude, and people knew that Mr. Jinnah took up an impossible position. They could now tell the whole world and the Muslims, in particular, that the Congress had exhausted all resources to bring about a communal understanding.

All Amendments and the original resolution were rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The President then announced that non-official business was over and that he would take up other official resolutions.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Masani raised a point of order and drew attention to the constitution, which provided a clear day for non-official business.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, pointed out that Mr Masani had forfeited his right of raising a point of order, as he had failed to raise it, when the President announced that after a particular hour official business would be taken up.

The President took the average of the last two days' sitting of the Committee and said that the time taken by the non-official resolutions had already exceeded the average by nearly an hour and, therefore, they have had a clear day. He, therefore, ruled out the point of order raised by Mr. Masani.

OPPRESSION IN BUKTI.

A resolution condemning "the oppressive and tyrannical administration, under which the people of Bukti territory in Baluchistan had since long been suffering at the hands of the tribal heads of Mehrab Khan," expressing the view that the British authorities had failed to discharge their responsibility for the welfare of the people of the area and calling upon the British authorities to take immediate action to end the present autocratic and irresponsible system of Government was moved from the chair and passed.

NON-VIOLENCE AND CIVIL LIBERTY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai next moved the resolution on Civil Liberties.

It was said that Congressmen had no choice in regard to this resolution, and under the name of civil liberty, it was not open to them to do wrong and get away with it. Either they believed in non-violence or they did not. If they believed in it, speeches constituting incitement to violence should be condemned. It was wrong to make such speeches and then seek support for protection from the Congress in the name of civil liberty.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani seconded the resolution.

UNWARRANTED RESOLUTION

As many as ten amendments were moved to this resolution by Congress Socialists, Left Wingers and Kisan Sabhaites, some of which sought to nullify the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. Bankim Mukherjee's amendment sought further extension of civil liberty and he attacked the Working Committee for bringing forward this resolution.

Mr. M. R. Masani wanted the resolution to be referred to the Working Committee and produce evidence in support of the allegations made in it. He characterised the resolution as unwarranted of the Working Committee.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati wanted the resolution to be circulated among the members of the A.I.C.C. He condemned the Working Committee for bringing up this resolution.

Mr. Dutta Mazumdar wanted the extension of civil liberty and he accused the Working Committee of attempting to curtail it in the name of non-violence.

Professor Ranga warned the Working Committee against the passing of the resolution, and accused the Congress Governments of having failed to give substantial relief to peasants, with whose votes they had come to power.—A. P.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECT

Babu Rajendra Prasad refuted the allegation that the Congress High Command wanted to do High Command wanted to do away with civil liberties. On the contrary the resolution advocated the maintenance of Civil Liberty, "not un-civil liberty," which was the same as licence. Besides, the object of the resolution was that Congressmen should not indulge in misguided act in the name of civil liberty. If they were now to deviate from the path, which they had hitherto been pursuing, that of Non-Violence, they should declare their intention to do openly. The fundamental object of the resolution was to check the tendency of going astray from the path of Non-Violence. He assured the House that the resolution was not meant as a challenge against any individual or organisation. If it were a challenge at all, it was against the threatened abandonment of non-violence. Babu Rajendra Prasad denied that the Working Committee ever relied on C. I. D. report, as had been alleged by some of the speakers and said that the steps recommended by the Working Committee to check this tendency in Bihar were based on reports received from Congress officials themselves. He appealed to the audience not to be led away by the fiery speeches made by some of the speakers, but give their judgment after considering all the aspects of the question.

CREED V. PROGRAMME

Mr. M. N. Roy moved the total rejection of the resolution as he considered it incapable of being amended. It was not as harmless as it appeared and it did not deal with civil liberty or Kisan movement, but it brought forward a fundamental issue, namely, programme versus creed. Those who wanted to carry out the programme could not do so, if it conflicted with the creed. Mr. Roy in conclusion said, if the resolution was passed ultimately, it would indicate that the A.I.C.C. was not representative of the masses and people like him would be forced to get out of the Congress

PATTABHI'S DEFENCE

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said that a lot had been said, which really was not germane to the resolution under discussion. It was wrong to regard the resolution as an attempt to suppress or oppress any cause of Congressmen. It was a resolution which reminded them of their creed and asked them to abide by it and not to make themselves hypocrits. If they did not like the creed, it was open to them to change it. But so long as the present creed was Non-Violence, they would have to abide by it.

Dr. Pattabhi refuted all allegations made against the Working Committee.

The Committee is expected to sit at least till 1-30 a.m.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

Helpless Female

BY VIC YARDMAN.

Lorena didn't know until the day Lloyd's horse ran away what the thing was that had been erecting itself between them ever since they arrive at the Bar 80 dude ranch for a two months' vacation. They had been riding along a dry river bed when suddenly Lloyd's pinto shied, snorted fearfully and plunged away in a wild gallop. The rattler that had frightened the beast slithered off into the sagebrush.

Lorena knew at once that the pinto was out of control. Lloyd, unbalanced by the beast's sudden action, was having all he could do to maintain his seats. Thinking quickly, the girl sent her bay scrambling up the enbankment, then drove home the spurs. An excellent horsewoman, she made the best of every stride, reaching a point one hundred yards above the bend four jumps ahead of the pinto. Racing alongside, she caught hold of the runaway's bridle, and in less time than it takes to tell had the animal under control.

Pale, Lloyd looked at her with a hurt and grieved expression.

"You didn't need to have done that, Lorie. I could have managed."

Lorena started to reply, but checked herself. It was in that moment that the explanation came, the answer to the thing that had been troubling her. It came in a rushing flood, startling in its abruptness, numbing in its truth.

Lloyd resented her superiority as a horsewoman. He resented her ability to play a good game of tennis, of golf; her ability to swim and her perfect form in diving. He resented these things because she was better than he, because he was a man and because man is vain and cannot bear the thought that any woman, especially the woman he loves, is his physical equal.

All during the ride home she was silent;; chaotic thoughts raced through her mind. Strange emotions burned within her—anger and indignation and derision and contempt. Yet before they reached the ranch, understanding came, and a decision. She knew it would be folly to mention her discovery to Lloyd. His pride would be hurt. He would not believe her. Yet she knew it to be true, and knew, too, if things were allowed to go on in their present manner, the love that dwelt in his heart for her would be crowded out by the bitterness and hatred she was inspiring.

No, it was up to her to solve the problem, to sacrifice, to offer Lloyd the sort of gratification his soul needed in order that his mind could rest in peace. She would do this thing, because she loved him and because she knew it meant their happiness together.

The next day she sought out Chuck Isakson, the tall, he-man cowboy with the slow speech and the wise eyes. She told him how she felt and what she wanted him to do, trusting to his understanding nature. He looked at her soberly a moment.

"You mean you want to be like Miss Edwards?"

Lorena snook her head, laughing. Judith Edwards was the other extreme: a delicate blonde with innocent blue eyes and a baby voice. A wholly helpless creature who treated men as though they were gods, because, being shrewd, she knew it pleased their vanity and inflated their ago and was economically speaking an excellent means of getting what she wanted.

"No, not like Miss Edwards. Men like to show off for her, but they don't respect her. No, I want to reach a condition about halfway between. I want Lloyd to know that, in the final analysis, I'm dependent upon him." And Lorena outlined her plan while Chuck Isakson listened. He was silent for a minute, then he nodded.

"All right," he said, "I'll arrange things" Lorena looked at him quickly, doubting for the first time his approval of Lloyd, and of her plan.

A week later they carried out the plan. Lorena rode off by herself. At a chosen spot she met Chuck and a young, ugly individual named, Clem Coffin. Chuck introduced them.

"Clem looks tough, but he's trustworthy. He'll take you to a cabin down the valley always. Soon as alarm is felt at the ranch regarding your whereabouts, I'll organize a search party. I'll arrange it so. Lloyd locates the cabin. When he comes in you and Clem can be tussling around. Lloyd will jump Clem and Clem will put on an act, but will let Lloyd overpower him. Then you can rush into Lloyd's arms and maybe faint. That ought to do the trick. I'll fix it later so Clem gets off."

"You—you won't hurt Lloyd."

"Bosh, no. I ain't no fighter. Clem's grin and the sound of his voice were reassuring. They left Chuck and rode to the cabin. All day long they played cribbage with cards and a board Clem had brought along. And the thought was constantly in Lorena's mind. "Should I have done this? What if Lloyd finds out? We'd never be happy then. Am I being a fool? Will our lives together be happy even if the plan is successful? Why did Chuck look at me like that? Has Chuck been in love with me all this time and I didn't know it?"

"It's Chuck. He's alone. No need to tussle."

Chuck's face was grave. He looked at her a long time.

"What is it, Chuck? What happened? Does Lloyd know?"

He shook his head. "Lloyd wasn't there. Lloyd and Miss Edwards ran off this morning to get married."

For the first time in her life Lorena fainted, but he-man Chuck was there to take charge of the situation.

(Copyright.)

Govt. Urged To Declare Panchmahals As Dry Area

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee, it was unanimously resolved, to place on the record the resolution of the District Congress Committee urging disciplinary action against Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party.

Another resolution urging the Bombay Government to declare Panchmahals as a dry area was also passed.

The districts of Challala, Bagsara, Babra and Dhari in Rajkot are declared to have been seriously affected by the recent draught. There is scarcity of fodder and water supply in the districts, and both the Agency and State authorities are making attempts to offer relief to the people

Give Your Dog A Regular Course Of

SHERLEY'S

TONIC & CONDITION POWDERS

The cause of Moodiness, Poor Coat, Lost Appetite, Listlessness, Itching, Scratching, 'Hair Shedding,' etc., is over-heated blood. But a dog's blood only gets overheated when it is *impure*. Keep your dog's blood PURE and you will keep it cool and healthy. Sherley's Tonic and Condition Powders given every week purify the blood, restore appetite, revive energy, and rebuild vitality.

A. F. Sherley & Co. Ltd., 18, Marshalsea Rd. London.

SHERLEY'S 164 PAGE **DOG BOOK**

From all Bazaars Chemists & Stores 3 AS.

Or Post Free from Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay 4 AS.

USE ALSO

SHERLEY'S

Worm Capsules & Powders

Canker Lotion & Powder

Distemper Tablets

Linter

Shampoos, etc.

ENJOY!

The pleasures of eating without suffering from a tyrannical stomach afterwards! BiSoDoL, the modern antacid, quickly relieves stomach disorders due to acidity.

BiSoDoL

MUTT AND JEFF—After This Job Jeff May Pick Up an Odd Job or Two in the City Parks — By BUD FISHER

HOW COME YOU'RE WEARING A CHAUFFEUR'S UNIFORM?
I GOT A JOB WITH THE NUTTINGHAMS, THE RICHEST PEOPLE IN TOWN!
8-30
YOU? YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO DRIVE! YOU'RE RECKLESS!
I'M WORKING FOR CLASSY PEOPLE SO I GOTTA LOOK CLASSY!
THEY MUST BE CRAZY HIRING JEFF AS A CHAUFFEUR!
PUTT PUTT
Fisher

Munshi's Crushing Reply To Mehta

(Continued from Page 14).

could organise recognised, representative or qualified unions were not debarred from appearing before the conciliator at all. This provision applied only in case there was no union at all. Then again, Government were moving an amendment to clause 75 of the Bill which would enable leaders to appear before conciliation proceedings. Besides, if questions of law and legal interpretations came up, the employees could engage lawyers to represent their case properly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Minister should have brought to notice of the House the fact that Government were moving the amendment so that they might have considered the question in that light.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and said that Government, who complained about waste of time ought to have brought the matter to the notice of the House so that time would have been saved.

The amendment was put to vote and lost by 27 votes against 58.

MEHTA'S OTHER AMENDMENT

The House then took up for consideration another amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the same clause. A provision in the Bill stated that in the absence of a recognised union, a representative union and even five delegates elected by the workers, the Labour Officer shall represent the workers' interests before a Conciliation Board. Mr. Mehta's amendment sought that instead of the Labour Officer, a representative of the Provincial Trade Union Congress should be entitled to appear before the Conciliation proceedings.

WHY LABOUR OFFICER

The Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the Labour Officer had been in the past very helpful to workers. He had settled several cases and had become popular among labour. That, contended Mr. Munshi, was the reason why labour leaders were against him. He further stated that the Trade Union Congress was not as representative as it claimed to be. Actual membership of that body was less than what was shown on register. Besides, there were many workers in Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Bombay who owed allegiance to the Congress.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, supporting the amendment said that the Labour Officer would be a creature of the Government. Government having to look after the interests of other elements in the community, their agent could not be expected effectively to safeguard the interests of labour.

'DANGEROUS PROPOSITION'

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying stated that the Home Minister had initiated a dangerous proposition, namely, that nomination was better than election. He wanted an agent of the Government, however, popular he may be, to represent Government as against a representative of representative organs of workers in the Province. The Labour Officer, however, good he may be, would have to please his Master, the Government, no matter what happened to the workers interests. He challenged the Home Minister to come to Bombay and hold a referendum to find out whether the workers wanted the Provincial Trade Union Congress representative or the Labour Officer.

T. U. C. NOT REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. K. M. Munshi, replying on behalf of Government stated that organisations which could not organise, a recognised or a registered or a representative union and could not get themselves elected as delegates on behalf of the workers had absolutely no right to claim that they represented workers. If they did not succeed in doing any of the above alternatives, the Minister felt that they had proved the utter uselessness of their organisations. Whose opinion does the Labour Officer represent? He certainly represents the views of the Congress Government in power. Whose opinion or views the Trade Union Congress or Bombay represent? Not that of the Workers. He contended that it was a body of a handful of men, who claimed to represent workers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had as usual issued a challenge. Mr. Munshi said that he was not in the habit of either issuing or accepting challenges.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: "Make an exception in this case".

Mr. Munshi: "There is a long list of such challenges and when Mr. Mehta's turn comes that challenge would be accepted.

AMENDMENT LOST

Continuing Mr. Munshi stated that Government would accept that challenge through the organisation on whose behalf they were in the Assembly. During the last elections that challenge had been amply replied to. Mr. K. N. Joglekar was set up on behalf of the Trade Union Congress against Congress candidates and the workers had given the reply by defeating Mr. Joglekar. Even now the Indian National Congress would be prepared to accept challenge in the City of Bombay and the Minister was confident that the T.U.C. would be defeated and beaten hallow. Because some challenges were issued to Government was not going to abdicate its representative character. He averred that there were more men on the Congress Benches, who had worked among workers long before those who claimed to be Labour representatives knew anything about labour. He did not think that vain boasts and idle challenges would serve any purpose.

After Mr. Munshi had concluded, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked if his challenge had been accepted.

The speaker said that neither the House, nor he was concerned with challenges.

The amendment was put to vote and lost by 26 votes against 56.

OTHER CLAUSES PASSED

Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Mr. G. K. Phadke opposed the clause three as a whole. After half an hour's discussion, the clause itself was put to vote and carried by 60 votes to 27.

The House then proceeded to consider clauses in the next chapter. To the clause authorising the Government to appoint the Registrar of Trade Unions, Mr. Munshi accepted the amendment of Mr. S. D. Saklatvala to change the words "May Appoint" to "Shall Appoint".

Almost all Labour representatives in the House opposed the clause which was carried to division resulting in 61 voting for and 17 against.

Clauses dealing with the registrar recognising any section of the industry as occupation and duties of Registrar were quickly disposed off. But both the clauses were taken to division resulting in their being carried by 59 votes to 16 and 58 votes to 15.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

INDIA MUST HAVE HER OWN FOREIGN POLICY

Pandit Nehru's Article In "National Herald"

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26.

In an article in the "National Herald" under the caption "The Crisis in Europe" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes "In India there has been no illusion in the past about British foreign policy and Congress has repeatedly described this as pro-Fascist policy. In spite of the high-sounding phrases about freedom, democracy and collective security, the British Government have consistently sided with forces that are attempting to crush democracy.

After referring to the cases of Abyssinia and Spain, Pandit Nehru writes:—"To-day history seems to be repeating itself in Czechoslovakia and the British and French Governments seem to be on the verge of betraying a country which has been the citadel of democracy in Central Europe. Whether that betrayal will take place or not will depend on the power of public opinion in Britain and France to check it".

Urging the study of the problem, Pandit Nehru says that whatever the future may bring, India must be prepared for it. The time is coming when India must develop a foreign policy, since all forces and movements in favour of freedom and democracy have to face similar problems. Each Government tries to cast blame on the other. In reality both are afraid of forces of democracy and therefore encourage Nazism and Fascism hoping that these will make the world safe for their ruling classes".

Concluding Pandit Nehru observes, whatever the future may bring, India has to be prepared for it.—A. P.

Bindadin School Of Dancing And Music

DISPLAY OF KATHAK DANCES

At the Variety Concert held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday by the Maharaj Bindadin School of Dancing and Music, of Bombay, Prof. Dhondiraj Shastri Vinod, who presided at the function paid a deserved tribute to the excellent work done by the school in popularising 'Kathak' and other forms of dancing. He was so much impressed by the delightful way in which several pupils of the school, many of them being only little girls, executed their varied dances and by the possibilities of scientific instruction in classical Indian dancing that he appealed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, who was present, to include dancing and music in the university curriculum.

Pandit Sunderprasad, the Director of the School and his pupil, Mr. Mohan Kallianpur, who conducts it, demonstrated in their more elaborate performances the "poetry of motion—the "Kathak" dances. Kathak is one of the most fascinating forms of classical dancing in India, bringing into rhythmic motion every limb, even the eyes and eyebrows. It is capable of expressing and evoking the innermost feelings of men. It is not easy to teach, but the Bindadin school shows that it can be taught scientifically and efficiently even to large classes.

Nurie's Message To Muslim Ambulance Society

In a message addressed to the Muslim Ambulance Society the Hon. Mr. Mohamad Yaseen Nurie, Minister to the Government of Bombay Says:—

"I am glad to hear that you have secured a plot of land for the construction of a building to house your ambulance cars. In view of the humanitarian objects of the Society irrespective of caste, creed and religion, I am sure your appeal for funds will receive a generous response from the public I wish the Muslim Ambulance Society every success."

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Sind is tapping various sources and making retrenchment to increase the revenue of the province.

INDIRECT ELECTION FOR CONGRESS DELEGATES

(Continued from Page 14).

from the District Congress Committee for enrolment of members in the district or in areas S.P.C.... specified by the District Congress Committee membership forms may also be given to such others as the District Congress Committee may choose. The persons to whom the membership forms are so given shall be responsible to the District Congress Committee for the money collected and they shall abide by such other directions regarding the sending up of lists of members etc. as may be given by the District Congress Committee.

(B) Electoral rolls preparation: We are in favour of enrolment of members each year.

VALID LIST FOR ELECTION.

There shall be an electoral roll or list of primary members for each firkha, circle or union, every year, the District Congress Committee shall be responsible for the preparation and publication thereof to the Taluqa Committee, if any, under it. The lists of primary members must be made available for inspection sometime before the date of the elections at the office of the firkha Committee for raising objections thereto. The final date for receiving such objections must be fixed by the District Congress Committee when the following time tables shall be observed regarding the fixing of dates of publication of lists, the time for objections, the date for scrutiny, rectifications etc. objections to the rolls shall be considered and decided upon by standing firkha credential Committees constituted each year for this purpose for each firkha by the District Congress Committee, from amongst the members of the Congress in the District. An appeal shall lie from the decision of the firkha Credential Committee to a standing District Credential Committee constituted for the whole district each year by the District Congress Committee. The decision of the District Congress Committee on appeal shall be final. The finally corrected list shall be sent after inquiry into objections to the P. C. C and it is this final list as supplied to the P. C. C. that should be considered the valid list for election purposes.

ELECTION MACHINERY.

The P. C. C. should appoint returning officers in each district for scrutinising nominations, appointing polling agents and for making other necessary arrangements in connection with elections to the Congress organisations other than village committees. The returning officer shall receive the necessary help and assistance from the District Congress Committee. (For furtner details refer to page two of the preliminary report under this head).

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

(3) We consider that territorial representation on the A.I.C.C. according to the provinces as prevails at present is enough and no further sub-territorial representation from fixed portions of the province is necessary or desirable. We however think that a convention may be established for ensuring representation of districts as well as that of women, Muslims, Christians, and Harijans and that of the Sikhs from the Punjab, wherever necessary or advisable, in the A.I.C.C.

(4) We are not in favour of continuing the present system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote in the elections to the membership of the A.I.C.C. as it leads to formations of small groups often at conflict with or opposed to one another. With a view to ensure greater harmony and full collective responsibility, we recommend that the members of the A.I.C.C. from each province may be elected by the members of that Province on the principle of the distributive vote.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, one of the members of the Committee, is in favour of retaining the present system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote in the elections to the membership of the A.I.C.C.—A.P.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA ILL

KODAIKANAL, (By Mail).

Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of Nabha is ill at Kodaikanal since September 15, with some kidney trouble with which he suffered seriously some years before.—United Press.

DALMIA CEMENT

Study the Test Certificate on the Right

Tensile Strength

3 days ... ... 533 lbs.

British Standard Specification 300 lbs.

SINCE DALMIA CEMENT FAR EXCEEDS BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS USE DALMIA CEMENT

DALMIA CEMENT NOW AVAILABLE AT

Rs. 34 PER TON

SITE DELIVERY ANYWHERE IN BOMBAY MUNICIPAL AREA

Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.

15 A, Bharat Building, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 21061.

G.T.H. 9.

GOVERNMENT TEST CERTIFICATE

(Seal) GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE. ALIPORE, CALCUTTA.

No. 1658—CM.

Dated Alipore, the 9th September, 1938.

Sample received on the 30th August, 1938.

BRITISH STANDARD TEST FOR PORTLAND CEMENT.

Name and Brand of Cement. "DALMIA" Brand Portland Cement.

"DALMIA CEMENT," KARACHI, LIMITED.

	Results obtained.	Standard (1931).
1.—Fineness of Grinding.	%	
Residue on B.S. Mesh No. 170	5.55	Not more than 10%
Ditto No. 72	0.07	Ditto 1%
2.—Chemical Composition.	%	
Lime	63.84	
Soluble Silica	22.92	
Alumina	5.58	
Iron oxide	2.57	
Magnesia	1.25	Not more than 4%
Sulphur calculated as SO_3/-	1.92	Ditto 2.75%
Loss on ignition	1.65	Ditto 4%
Insoluble residue	0.40	(in hot climates) Ditto 1.0%
	100.13	

Nett proportion of Lime to Silica and Alumina Between 3.0 & 2.0. 2.55

3.—Tensile Strength (Cement and sand).

3 days (average of 6 briquettes) Lbs. .....533 Not less than 300 lbs.

7 days (ditto) Lbs. .....557 Ditto 375 lbs.

4.—Setting Time.

(a) for normal setting cement.....

INITIAL ..... 116 minutes. Not less than 30 mins.

FINAL ..... 2 hrs. 56 mins. Not more than 10 hours.

5.—Soundness.

Expansion after boiling 3 hours in LeChatelier Mould. 1-1|2 m.m.

(a) Unaerated cement ..... Not more than 10 m.m.

(b) Cement aerated for 7 days, test (a) having failed Ditto 5 m.m.

PROPORTION OF WATER USED IN GAUGING.

(a) Setting time pats..... 22.1%

(b) Cement and sand briquettes 8.0%

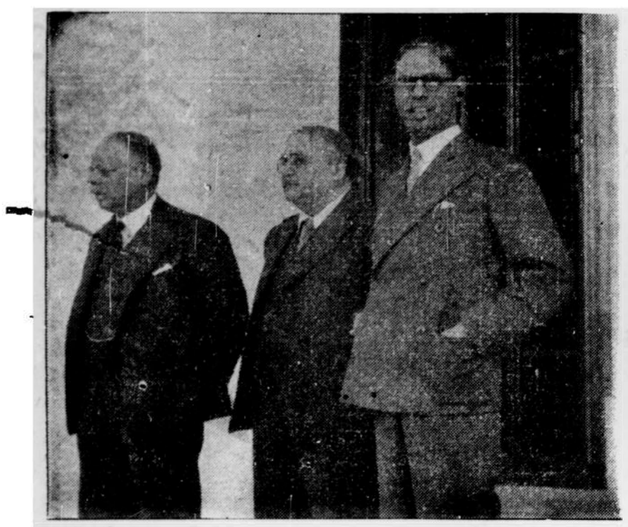
TEMPERATURE DURING PERIOD of testing ..... 82 Deg. F.—90 Deg. F.

REMARKS:—The sample complies with the requirements of B. S. Specification No. 12—1931 for Portland Cement both physically & chemically.

(Sd.) A. V. CHOWDHURI, For Superintendent.

(TRUE COPY).

KGV.



The three Indian delegates to the League of Nations—Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir N. N. Sircar and Sir Shanmukham Chetty. (Photo—Abbas).

M. Litvinov, the Soviet delegate, snapped at Geneva, talking to a French delegate in the lobby of the League of Nations. (Photo—Abbas.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru snapped in the lobby of the League of Nations. To his right is Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and to his left Mr. K. A. Abbas, the "Chronicle" Roving Reporter.

Rescuing Women Becoming More Difficult Problem

Absence Of Hindu Divorce Law Increases Difficulties: Appeal For Generous Help

The tenth annual report of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Matunga, was adopted at its annual meeting on Sunday. Dr. Justice M. R. Jayakar presided.

Out of the total of 116 women admitted during 1937, 29 were unmarried, 31 widows and 56 married.

Of the 56 married women, the number of those deserting their husbands was, as usual, far greater than those deserted by their husbands. During the year under review, 28 women had deserted their husbands while fourteen had been deserted by their husbands.

The Report adds: "A real and unsurmountable difficulty arises in cases in which one party refuses to have anything to do with the other and is not prepared even 'to see the face' of the other. The Hindu Law does not help them to get their marriage bond dissolved. All our efforts to persuade these women to be self-supporting by taking some course of education have failed.

"Being young, they are naturally desirous of living a married life. They have nothing but darkness before them. If the Ashram is unable to show them any way—and in most cases we are really helpless—they become desperate, leave the Home and eventually become willing victims to the lust or greed of designing persons.

Increase In Number.

The number of fallen women has increased by 59 per cent. during 1937, while it was only 33 per cent. in the past years. Out of the 116 women, 68 have been classified as "fallen."

With regard to the fallen women, the report says: "Though young widows can be said to be more prone to temptation, deserted wives fare no better. This is because of the absence of a proper Law of Divorce in Hindu Society. In its absence the only thing that we can do for the present for these unfortunate women is to give them an opportunity to reform their lives and thus save them from falling deeper into the mire.

"The number of unmarried fallen women is on the increase. It was 18 last year out of which 13 came to the Home for delivery. This is partly due to late marriages, partly to the poverty or negligence of the guardians and sometimes to the free mixing with adult boys and girls. Some girls are the victims of the lust of their own relatives."

Women Sent By Police.

With regard to women sent for detention to the Home by the City Police, pending decisions in Police Courts, the Report says:

"Evil customs and a false sense of prestige many times prevent their domestic or social rehabilitation. What they need most is kind and sympathetic treatment. The ultimate fate of many of these women depends upon legal technicalities observed in Police Courts, but in spite of this fact, our Home has in its records many cases where it successfully guided the women back to a safe and affectionate refuge in her home.'

"Some women" who are brought by the Police, "the report adds, "do not like the disciplined life of the Ashram and abscond. It is not always possible to detain them against their will."

All the girls whose marriage was contracted by the Ashram, the report says, have turned out to be good wives. There were 266 male applicants for marriage last year. But only four women and five girls sent by the Children's Aid Society could be given away in marriage and the rest of the applications were rejected.

A special ward called "Anath Vidyarthini Griha," started recently by the Home for educational purposes, gives education to forty girls of whom two are in colleges.

During the year, 51 children were nursed in the Children and Foundling Home sections.

The report says that matrimonial work occupies much of the time of the secretaries as more than 200 applications for marriage have to be considered every year.

During these ten years about 75 marriages were arranged. These included young widows.

The Shraddhanand Mahilashram was the first Hindu Institution of its kind not only in this city but in the Province.

Dr. Justice Jayakar, who was re-elected Chairman of the Board of the Managing Committee, hoped that the spirit and the co-operation shown by all the communities would be continued in future and by a watchful care would keep up the first-class efficiency in work.

"Truth Alone Will Endure!"

A Congressman's Rejoinder To B. P. C. C. Secretary

Mr. C.K. Narayanswami has issued the following to the press in reply to Mr. S. K. Patil's statement in regard to the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee affair:—

Congressmen in Bombay are accustomed to the impunity with which Mr. S. K Patil parades as the sole and only spokesman of the Indian National Congress in this City. To him, all those differing from him for perfectly good reasons, are "anti-Congress." But, Congressmen in Matunga have called the bluff and compelled him to beat a hasty retreat. They have made him realise that he can no longer take liberties with the name of the Congress I congratulate them on their achievement

In his statement, Mr. Patil has assured Congressmen in Matunga that steps would be taken to form a Taluka Congress Committee. I welcome this assurance. Unfortunately, however, his statement does not confine itself to that assurance and to a confession of his errors of commission and omission. I have no desire to pursue what is to me a painful controversy, but the malicious charge that he has thought fit to direct against me has left me no option but to show how palpably absurd that charge is.

On my part I sustain the charges made by me in my letter to the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and quote in support of it the memorial submitted by hundreds of Congressmen in Matunga, to the President of the B.P.C.C. That memorial says:—

"We take serious exception to the unfounded allegations and statements made by so responsible an official as the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. The successive developments when taken together and happening in such quick sequence, lend extraordinary verisimilitude to the story current in Matunga that Mr. S. K. Patil perhaps wanted to form the M. T. C. C. as a convenient creature of his own, under men of his personal choice, and that he dropped the idea like a hot potatoe when he found that he had no standing ground".

Does Mr. Patil expect the world to believe in his word as against the considered view of hundreds of Congressmen? When argument fails abuse begins, and with Mr. Patil abuse obviously is argument.

Coming to the present controversy and the B. P. C. C. decision to form a Taluka Congress Committee in Matunga, Mr. Patil says:—

"It was suggested that since some good Congress workers of Matunga were not among the signatories, it would be more advisable to invite all Congress members enrolled up to a specified date to assemble at a meeting and elect a regular Executive Committee for the Taluka. It was with this object in view that the B.P.C.C. announced a date by which the membership books had to be returned to the Office."

Mr. Patil here indulges in 'suppressio veri and suggestio falsi.' I ask him: "What was the specified time by which people should have got themselves enrolled as Congress members to be eligible to participate in the proposed election? Was it not the 9th August? When did the announcement intimating this fact appear in the Press? Is it not true that this announcement appeared in the Press only on the 10th August? Did Mr Patil or any other official of the B.P.C.C take any other steps to acquaint the people of Matunga of the specified time? Let the hundreds of Congressmen who had signed the memorial speak:—

"On the 10th August an official announcement from the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle"..... It will be seen from the announcement that the enrolment of primary Congress members for purposes of the election mentioned there in was closed the day previous to the publication of the above announcement. This procedure, besides being a violation of recognised constitutional practice, came as a surprise to us and numerous others who felt denied the usual fair and reasonable opportunity of becoming Congress members in time and thus be eligible to participate in the election fixed for the 14th August."

Mr. Patil further says:—

"During the three days between the announcement and the return of the membership books there was unusually brisk enrolment and within the specified time over 1800 members were enrolled."

The enrolment was closed on the 9th August. The announcement appeared on the 10th. The books were to be returned on the 12th August. According to Mr. Patil, between 10th August and 12th August there was "unusually brisk enrolment." In other words Mr. Patil confesses that he had complete knowledge of this blatant contravention of the specific directions in the B.P.C.C. announcement. He, however, refused to intervene and disqualify those members enrolled after the specified time limit. This can only lead to one of two conclusions: (1) collusion and tacit acquiescence in a wrong action for ulterior purposes, or (2) height of irresponsibility.

Still must he charge me with carrying on propaganda against the Congress and its officials and with indulging in tirades against

(Continued in Col. 1).

THE FARCE AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 6)

being responsible for "these fresh attempts at aggression against Czechoslovakia." Opposing Britain's suggestion regarding the watering down of Article 16 and the abolition of sanctions, Senor del Vayo urged "persistence in the application of the system, with every effort to improve it" as the only guarantee against the aggressors.

Though both the delegates were formally congratulated by other delegates it is unlikely that the League Assembly will do anything more for China or Spain more than having given a hearing to their representatives.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

the B. P. C. C. and its officials!

Referring to the report of his statements in the B. P. C. C., urging it to suspend operation of the earlier decision to form a Taluka Congress Committee. Mr. Patil says:—

"There was no insinuation or allegation against any Congressman in Matunga. There was no insinuation or allegation against any Congressman in my statement. My remarks, which are not fully and properly reported in the press, refer only to those who had taken part in the informal meeting. . . . "

The ingenious defence that Mr. Patil now trots out for his base allegations is clearly an afterthought. Let the other General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. answer Mr. Patil's defence. In a letter to a friend in Matunga, who had asked the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. either to accept or to deny the correctness of the report of Mr. Patil's statement in the B.P.C.C. he states:—

"The report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 12th September about the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee is substantially correct." Well, my friend, truth alone will endure, never falsehood.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 26.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, is leaving for Delhi by his morning's Imperial Airway's 'plane. His health is much better to-day and the temperature is ninety-nine.—A. P.

This doctor writes . . .

"I used to feel very tired and out of sorts at the fag end of the day's work and Sanatogen gave me immense relief and energy for hard work,"

writes A.C.-M.B.

"Sanatogen gave me immense relief and energy"

And he adds:

"Not that I have been suffering from any illness of any sort, but it is just that feeling of tiredness which prompted me to try Sanatogen."

A doctor knows what that constant run-down feeling may lead to. Why wait? Sanatogen is at hand to prevent illness and to make you thoroughly healthy again. Tiredness is a sign that your body is no longer working smoothly. Give yourself extra health, extra strength with Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen — an excellent nerve-food." Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.B.

"A better reconstituent can hardly be imagined." Professor Goldwater, M.D.

"Sanatogen is wonderful for building up a run-down system." Lieut.-General Young.

Nerves Cause GENERAL WEAKNESS STOMACH TROUBLE SLEEPLESSNESS THAT TIRED-FEELING

SANATOGEN MAKES YOU FULLY HEALTHY AGAIN

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hubli Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of Bombay by its notification appearing in the Gazette of the last week has postponed the triennial elections of the Hubli Municipality by six months on the ground that the electoral rolls prepared by the Municipality are "materially defective." It may be recalled that one of the points put forward by those who requested the Government to supersede the Municipality was that the Hubli Municipal electoral rolls were faulty to a great extent and therefore the ensuing elections should immediately be postponed.

Hubli is the centre of Karnatak from many points of view such as its situation, traffic, commerce, labour and industry. Its population, which is nearly a lakh is the largest in the Southern Division of this presidency and its annual Municipal revenue is well nigh five lakhs. Notwithstanding all this its citizens are groaning under the maladministration of its Municipality since a very long time. Due to violation of sanitary principles, defective and insufficient water supply, absence of proper street lighting, want of any drainage scheme, in short gross negligence of its duty to provide amenities to its citizens, the Hubli Municipality though the largest in Karnatak is the first among the unpopular Municipalities in this province.

When the spirit of nationalism, Swadeshi and patriotism are on their progressive path in our country, the Hubli Municipality is full of reactionary, anti-national and unpatriotic elements. This is evident from its various actions such as its refusal to hoist the National Flag, to present addresses not only to the National leaders but even to the Congress Ministers during their visits to the city, to show any concession to Khadi and the like. Its recent step in increasing Octroi duty on Swadeshi soaps from Rs. 2|- to Rs. 8|- and in lowering that on foreign soaps from Rs. 16|- to Rs. 8 - is a fresh and glaring instance of the anti-national spirit of its present administration.

There is also small group of persons, who, since the public began to agitate for supersession, have come forward to put up a defence, for the present administration. These persons all of whom are directly or indirectly interested in the continuance of the present administration, at the instance of the party in power in the Municipality, approached the Minister for Local Self-Government. The only ground on which the said party requested the Government not to supersede the Municipality was that the Hubli Municipal administration though not good, is not so bad as deserving supersession particularly in these days of democracy. But the very principles of democracy have been trampled under foot by the present Municipal administrators who through their actions of the last two decades have rendered the institution so rotten to its foundation that the Hubli Municipality is incapable of being purged of its defects by any party. It is possible to set right the matters only by an iron hand firm and unhampered but well intentioned and at the same time, freed from communalism, favouritism and blind party-spirit. This is possible only under the Congress Government when it supersedes the Municipality. Hence the public demand for immediate supersession.

The people not only of Hubli but even of other parts of Karnatak are awaiting eagerly the result, since Hubli's civic affairs have their repurcussions not only on its citizens but also on those living round about in the Dharwar District by virtue of its being the centre of Karnatak.—Yours etc.

A CITIZEN.

Hubli.

Removal Of Untouchability

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The thoughtful contribution of M. R. to your columns, as to how to keep the untouchability-removal movement may be saved from becoming stale and narrow, reminds one strongly of the work of the late Kudmul Rangarao in Mangalore. Nearly 45 years ago he started the Depressed Classes Mission with the same wide vision. M. R. has outlined. It was the pioneer attempt in self-help in India for uplift work on a comprehensive scale. In his own time the great founder put the ideas into practice according to the limitations of the times, but availing himself of every opportunity, creating it where it was not, to extend the Mission's usefulness and make it into a big movement for the helping of the under-dog. "To-day it is the Mahar, a generation or two hence it may be the Saraswat, "he used to observe. He gave a practical lead and programme to the Government for the improvement of the Panchamas, now called Harijans, and was an inspiration to workers in all allied activities like temperance, uplift of women and so on.

In the evening of his life, fearing that the local amateurish effort might be inadequate to cope with the movement as conceived by him, he handed over the Mission to the Servants of India Society. That was well done. For who else but those are whole-time and all-life workers for the country on lightened lines could be entrusted with such work? The dedicated lives of Devadhar, Joshi and Thakkar Bapa are eloquent and promising tokens of it.

But many of the programmes which Mr. Rangarao had initiated but could not strengthen himself have either lapsed out or exist but in name in anaemic and suspended animation. No fresh trails have been blazed out of the 40 years' labours. This is not surprising. For it is there a case of the flock being without the shepherd near at hand to direct the movement and inspire the workers with his own example. The member of the Society in charge of it stays, for the longer part of the year, 600 miles away in Madras with many other problems of metropolitan and other interests engaging his time and mind. His flying visits to Mangalore, few and far between, are events in the languorous tenor of the Mission's life whose affairs are normally managed from Madras through H. M's post and telegraph

The schools by liberal and the hostels by almost full, grants from the Government are the only activities at present. The colony settlements are in a state of neglect. No efforts seem to have been made for the betterment of the community at large. What is its condition as agricultural labour in villages, sanitary labour in towns and on the plantations in Coorg and Mysore? What are the plans for the youth that have gone and will be going out of the schools? What is being done for the adult education, preparing the ground for total prohibition, promotion of thrift and the general welfare of the Harijans in the district? These questions need to be considered by all those interested in the mission and its activities should be amplified on the lines suggested by M. R. Yours etc.,

K. S. N.

Tenancy Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I request you to give a small space in your valuable paper to contradict the unauthorized and prejudicing report of the Gujarat Landholders Conference at Ahmedabad on 12th and 13th instant appearing in "The Bombay Chronicle" of 16th instant under the heading 'Bombay Government to be dragged to the Federal Court?' and emphasising 'It is further understood that the landholders are going to fight against the Bombay Government, in the Federal Court concerning Tenancy Bill'.

I attended the Conference, as a Member of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Landholders Association and have with me a copy of the resolutions of the Conference. Not a single resolution is passed, nor a single speech made, that even suggested the landholders going to the Federal Court or dragging the Bombay Government with it. On the contrary, in my speech, I have suggested that we should make definite proposals to the Government requesting modification in the Bill as it stands.

The Landholders of Gujarat have not even approached the Government in a Deputation to discuss the Tenancy Bill. The Congress Ministry have kindly shown their willingness to discuss the Bill clause by clause with the landholders and the landholders are not so foolish as to take up such an antagonistic attitude.

At this premature stage, such a report as it appears in "The Bombay Chronicle" is mischievous and is likely to do more harm than good and I emphatically contradict the whole suggestion.—Yours etc.,

MANSINHJI BHASAHEB.

Constitutional Lessons Of The C. P. Episode

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What are the lessons that the C. P. episode has for students of political science?

The Congress in India must be conceived primarily as a fighting organisation. From the very nature of its function, the internal and the external aspect of Congress administration must be distinct. "For internal growth and administration, it is as good a democratic organisation as any to be found in the world, but this democratic organisation has been brought into being to fight the greatest imperialist power living. For its external work, therefore, it has to be likened to an army." It has to centralise control and guide every department and every Congressman, however highly placed, and to expect from him unquestioning obedience. The Central Authority in the Congress organisation, therefore, naturally possesses plenary powers enabling it to impose and enforce discipline on the various units working under it.

This relationship between the Congress Central Authority and its various Provincial Ministers, even if unconstitutional in the sense that the Government of India Act does not provide for it, has a perfectly real reason behind it in the circumstances of India. It is bound in the course of time to have its influence upon the development of procedure, and as such it must be accepted by all realistic constitutionalists as a part of the general political situation in which the constitution has to function. No good purpose is served by arguing that a Ministry, once in office, should be left alone. In the terms of the Congress view, the Working Committee must examine and pronounce upon the activities of its Provincial agents —the Provincial Ministers are in the context of this reasoning no better than its Provincial agents. As a party it worked for its policy all over India and won the remarkable success of having seven Provincial Governments to carry out that policy. In these Provinces, therefore, it must be assumed that the Ministers are what they are because of Congress policy and activity and support. As a natural consequence of the situation they must look to the Congress High Command for directive ideas. Inevitably the Congress regards the seven Ministries and their followers as seven divisions of an army working to general plans with such modifications decided upon by the Commander as local conditions make necessary.

In these circumstances, it will be obvious that for any Provincial Governor or any other organ of the permanent executive to ignore to take account of this situation is to do so at his own peril and at the peril of the successful working of the constitution. The C. P. episode makes it abundantly clear. The C. P. Governor's action, as Mahatma Gandhi trenchantly pointed out, even though conforming to the letter of the law, was yet too precipitate and therefore extremely unwise. Instead of awaiting the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which he knew to be taking place two days after Dr. Khare's first resignation on the 19th July, the C. P. Governor immediately accepted his resignation and demanded the resignation of, and on their refusal to submit it without the permission of the Congress High Command dismissed, three of his colleagues, who had publicly urged their responsibility to Congress. Not only that, he even asked Dr. Khare to form another Ministry. Was it unnatural for the Congress to interpret such precipitate action on the part of the C. P. Governor as a conscious flouting of the authority of the Congress High Command, especially when the U. P. Bihar, and Orissa Governors waited for the Congress Committee's meeting when similar constitutional crises faced them?

There is another lesson to be drawn from the C. P. episode, and this the Congress, if it must avoid future troubles in its Provincial ministries, must take to heart. Central Indian newspapers have insistently emphasised that among the causes of the conflict in the C. P. Ministry, a prominent place must be given to the differences of thought and temperament between the Ministers from the Maharashtra side of the Central Provinces and those from the Hindi speaking side. If the view be correct that these differences have been component of the strain that broke up the C. P. Ministry, the question of cultural and linguistic provinces in India assumes, in our view, a profound and urgent importance.

For its internal administration, to-day, the Congress is organised into 21 linguistic provinces; but since the acceptance of offices by the Congress, it has to work the constitution on the basis of, and form governments in, eleven major and five minor Provinces into which the Government of India Act, 1935, has divided the country The result is a frequent confusion between the boundaries of the Congress Provinces and the boundaries of the statutorily recognised Provinces, and as a consequence of it, between the internal working of the Congress for the purpose of its own party organisation and the external organisation of it for the purpose of forming parties and governments in the various Provincial legislatures. In the C. P. legislature, for instance, there is to-day a collection of Congress members from at least three Congress provinces—Mahakoshals, Nagpur, and a part of Maharashtra. In Madras, similarly, there is a collection from Andhra, Tamil Nad, and Kerala; and in Bombay from Gujarat, Karnatak, and a part of Maharashtra. For the purpose of active day to day Congress work these members from the various Congress provinces work entirely in isolation from each other and therefore do not learn to understand each others' point of view; but for the purpose of work in the various Provincial Legislatures to-day they have to act in unison. Naturally there are strains and stresses. We should not, indeed, be surprised if the experience of C. P. is repeated in any of these other Provinces.

If therefore the Congress wants to carry on the office experiment to a successful end, it seems to us absolutely necessary that either the Congress should change its own internal organisation and bring its own Provincial boundaries into line with the boundaries of the statutory Provinces, or that it must make an effort to immediately achieve the division of India into linguistic and cultural provinces, attaining by that means the identification of boundaries of the Congress and the official Provinces.—Yours, etc.,

DR. BOOLCHUND, Ph. D.,
(London).
Hindu College, Delhi.

To The Conscience Of The World

Czech Author's Manifesto

The following is the text of the Manifesto received by the P.E.N. India Centre from the Czechoslovak Authors' Association, Prague, where the P.E.N. International Congress was in session only three months ago. It is signed by 29 Czechoslovak authors, including the world famous Karel Kapek:—

In this fateful moment, when a decision between war and peace is being reached, we, the undersigned Czechoslovak authors, address this solemn appeal to all those who form the conscience of the world.

We have lived with our German fellow-countrymen for many centuries in fruitful co-operation, and we have vied with them in cultural efforts When upon the battlefields of France, Russia, Serbia and Italy, we achieved the renewal of our independence, we hoped, and also endeavoured, to make the native land which we share with each other one of the living centres of a new, a better and happier Europe. Taking our stand to-day upon the last bastion of democracy in Central Europe, we proclaim in full awareness of our responsibility towards historic truth, that our nation is guiltless in respect of the catastrophe looming before us. We are doing our utmost to preserve peace, but we shall likewise do our utmost, if need be, to defend the freedom of our country

We therefore appeal to you, whose function it is, above all else, to keep watch over what hitherto was the most cherished possession of Europe and the whole civilised world: love of truth, freedom of the spirit and purity of conscience. We ask you to judge for yourselves where the genuine willingness for peace and justice is to be found, and where the aggressive spirit of despotism which utilizes every device of violence and untruth. We call upon you to make it clear to the public opinion of your respective countries that if a grievous contest is forced upon us, a small and peaceful nation living on the most endangered territory in Europe, we shall wage that contest, not only for our own sakes, but for the sake of you and of the moral and spiritual possessions common to all free and peace-loving nations throughout the world. Let nobody forget that, after us, the same fate would befall other nations and countries.

We appeal to all authors and to all others who create culture, to make this manifesto known, by every possible channel, to the nations of the world.

JAIL "CHAKKI" ABOLISHED

Road Development Programme

BOMBAY GOVT.'S SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR 8 LAKHS OF RUPEES

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The Government of Bombay have decided to do away with "Chakkies" in jails in the province. "Chakki" grinding was the hardest labour that prisoners were called upon to do hitherto. Possibly as result of personal experience of this labour by many of members of Congress Legislative Party, Government have come to the above decision and will be shortly installing in all jails electric flour mills. The cost of installing these mills in four central jails and four district prisons will be Rs. 14,800.

RADIOS IN JAIL.

The Home Minister will be coming before the Assembly during this session for a supplementary demand of the above amount. There are a dozen other supplementary demands, in all for about eight lakhs of rupees, which will come up for sanction before the present session of Assembly.

The installation of Radios with loud speakers in all four Central Prisons and at Borstal School at Dharwar has been decided upon and will take effect forthwith. This will mean an initial cost of Rs. 4275 to Government. Besides there will be considerable increase in jail expenses due to change in the diet of the prisoners.

Government have sanctioned additional police force for the city and District of Ahmedabad. The demand for additional police has been there for a long time and Government have sanctioned annual additional expenditure of Rs. 40,000 and will be coming before Legislature for approval.

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Exise, will make demand for supplementary grant of Rs. 34,100 for temporary additional preventive staff in connection with the introduction of total prohibition in Bardoli Taluka and part of Mandvi taluka. Since August 1 this year import, transport, sale, possession and consumption of all excisable articles including sweet toddy has been prohibited in this area. Indian States surrounding the area will be asked by Government of Bombay to co-operate with them by adopting system of rationing for all State shops within ten miles of the Bardoli Taluka border. Additional Staff is necessary to carry out this scheme. The arrangements are only experimental. If it is found that Government's prohibition policy elicits a large measure of local public support the additional staff it is expected, may not at all be required.

Reorganisation of Law Officers of Government in City of Bombay namely Solicitors and Public Prosecutor would mean saving of Rs. 30,000 per year. But it has necessitated increase of staff in Secretariat which would mean annual expenditure of Rs. 15,184. But for remaining five months of financial year expenditure would be Rs. 4,070 which legislature will be asked to approve. The expenditure involved through appointment of two additional Presidency Magistrates in Bombay will have also to get sanction of Assembly and Council this session It will be Rs. 16,394.

As result of frequent representations made to Government protesting against abolition of Subordinate Judge's Court at Vengurla since 1931, Government have decided to re-open this Court. Besides demand by public District Judge of Ratnagiri and the High Court of Bombay have strongly recommended the re-opening. Though each of the subordinate Judges of Malwan, Devgad and Rajapur will preside over this court by turns, yet it would mean an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 annually. This year the amount will be Rs. 1,659.

Government have sanctioned the installation of Power-driven water pump at Borstal School at Dharwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,305. They also propose to employ a weaving assistant for period of three years to organise and instruct textile departments in different jails in Province. This will mean annual expenditure Rs. 1,200. The posts of three police prosecutors, three head constables and 12 constables for the courts of the additional Presidency Magistrates of Bombay would mean Rs. 11,767.

The Bifurcation of studies in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics has resulted in additional expenditure of Rs. 20,906. The cost incurred is expected to be more than recouped by income derived by fee receipts.

X'RAY PLANT FOR GODHRA.

The Minister for Health will demand Rs. 7,000 from Legislature for installation of X'Ray apparatus in the Civil Hospital at Godhra. The Godhra Municipality has already given Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500 of the Smart Victory Hospital is at disposal of Government. This would mean Government sanctioning Rs. 2,500 more plus maintenance expense of Rs. 25/12 per month.

The Government of Bombay have spent Rs. 19,900 for construction of reinforced Cement Concrete Pile Groynes in Wartak River at Kaira with a view to protect Kaira town and Kaira-Mahmedabad Road from floods. These protective works were of utmost importance and had to be carried out before start of current monsoon to avoid further damage due to floods. The Legislature will be asked to put its stamp of approval to the expenditure.

No provision for any new Road Development work was made in the last budget as it was expected that the balances at the credit of Bombay Government in Central Road account would be just sufficient for road development works already in progress. It was however found towards the end of the last financial year that some balance would be available to undertake few new works. This was possible not only because of savings on estimates of works already in progress but due to larger allocation of Central Road Account of Government of India. Government have therefore with the concurrence of Central Government issued orders for works to be undertaken on (1) Bandra-Godbunder Road with view to widening same as also raising bridge and approaches over Mahim Creek at Bandra (Rs. 1,00,000) (2) Causeway over River Mula at Aundh (Rs. 30,000) (3) Improvement of surface of Sirsi-Kodkani Road (Rs. 35,000 and Cross Drainage works (Rs. 30,000) (4) Improvement to road surfaces of Karwar-Bellary Road between Hubli and Gadag (Rs. 50,000). (5) Improving alignments and steep grades of about three miles on Bombay Konkon-Goa Road between Pen and Panvel (Rs. 15,000) (6) Modernising road surface of Alibag-Rewas Road to meet modern traffic conditions Rs. 50,000 and (7) Bridge over Vashishti River at Chiplun (Rs. 50,000).

COMMUNICATION WORKS.

Though expenditure for completing all works would mean Rs. 13,21,506 for current year expected expenditure would be Rs. 3,60,000. The Minister for Public Works will come forward with demand of this amount before present session of Assembly. There is also another expenditure namely special tools and plant required for communication works. This will be Rs. 1,80,375 Besides there is expenditure of Rs. 57,000 on reconstruction of bridge on Karwar-Bellary Road, Rs. 11,100 for additional Staff in P.W.D. Secretariat and Rs. 6,900 for scarcity works in Bijapur District

In all the supplementary demand that Minister for Public Works will make would come to Rs. 6,34,900.

Then there is additional staff to augment the existing Staff to report Assembly proceedings in as many languages of Province as possible.

All these demands will come up for consideration before Assembly during the tag end of this session.

TARIFF BOARD MEETS IN BOMBAY

Kerchief Merchants Want Protection

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Indian Tariff Board, which met this morning at the New Customs House under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah (President) informally discussed with Mr. Jivanlal C. Chinoy representative of Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchant Association the present trend of prices in Japanese and Chinese silks, Mr N. N. Anklesaria member of the Board was present at the discussions.

Also a representative of the Handkerchief Manufacturer's Association, Delhi, in the person of the Secretary of the Association was met by the Board. The Association is the principal applicant to protection.

The demand of the Association is to remove inequalities of duty at present prevailing on imported finished products like Handkerchiefs in comparison to fabrics of which they are manufactured namely, Silk and Art Silk Goods.

With Mr. Jivanlal C. Chinoy the Board discussed the question of sliding scale of duties and also various different measures, that have been pointed out by the Board to be put into effect in the course of its recent enquiries at its various sittings in the country.

Mr. Chinoy promised to submit to the Board a memorandum giving the groups under which silk of different qualities, which is now being imported can be classified for customs purposes.

The Delhi representative who has come all the way to present his case in person is expected to submit a memorandum specifying his case on Wednesday.

A representative of Messrs. Kantilal and Co., Manufacturers of Fancy Sarees in Bombay had also informal conversations with the Board

The Board adjourned on Monday to meet again on Wednesday, when it will meet representatives of the silk kerchief Merchants Association, Bombay.

The Board will conclude its present sitting in Bombay on Thursday after meeting representatives of Hansraj and Sons, proprietors of Bombay Silk Mills.

FLY BY A. S. I. 'PLANES

The Fastest Route to Kathiawar

DAILY SERVICE

COMMENCING
1ST OCTOBER, 1938
(except Sundays)

For Particulars:—
'Phone: 27547.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.,
MUBARAK MANZIL, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Kathiawar Agents:—
1. SETH TRIKUMJI KALIDAS Ishwar Bhuwan, Plot, Bhavnagar.
2. Y. R. DURGAWADKAR Esqr., Dilawar Sports Depot, Civil Station, Rajkot.
3. J. U. PAREKH Esqr., Coronation Motors, Jamnagar.
4. M|s. M. N. BHAGDEV & CO., Natwar Palace Theatre, Porbander.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur
timings will be announced later.

SYRUP OF VASAKA
(Adhatoda)
with HYPO-PHOSPHITES and TOLU

Safe and Quick Remedy for COUGH, COLD, CATARRH, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS ETC.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS DOWN

Dollar Reaches 4.75 Level

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE AT LOWER LEVELS

BOMBAY: September 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

The considerable selling pressure in Cotton Market depressed the sentiment. Lower levels attracted local and trade buying with the result that prices partially rallied.

LONDON EXCHANGES

The dollar continued to rule strong. The cross-rate opened at 4.76.75 and gradually reached to 4,75,31, but closed at 4.75.87.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Very quiet conditions prevailed and prices were sharply marked down with widened ranges. Among metals lead price was firm.

BULLION

Silver price in London was without change.

Gold price was fixed higher by 7 pence.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JANUARY 1939

New York, Sept. 26.

Previous closing	7.86
To-day's opening	7.76
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	7.79
Difference	—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	4.76
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 151-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 26.

The New York cotton was somewhat depressed to-day following unfavourable [illegible] developments which brought in considerable selling pressure [illegible] trading in January began at 7.76 i.e. ten points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation with some hedging, but at lower levels some support appeared and prices partially rallied on local and trade buying with January recovering to 7.80.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 26.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (7.76/7.75) 7.75/7.75
December (7.80/7.79) 7.78/7.78
January (7.79/7.78) 7.77/7.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

American October (4.64) 4.61
American January (4.74) 4.73
Egyptian November (6.89) 6.98
Egyptian January (7.06) 7.14

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 26.

In the local market, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 151-2 and thereafter declined to Rs. 150-12. Later the market improved with Broach closing at Rs. 151-10.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 26.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (3-4) 3-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 1/4 nominal.
Dundee September (£22) £22
Lightning September (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers 7 3/4 paid and sellers
Forward January March (8 1/8 paid and value) 7 3/4 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay September October (£10 7/8 nominal) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September (12 3/8 nominal) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£11 1/8 nominal) £11 5/16 nominal.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 5/16 nominal) £10 5/16 nominal.

METALS

Tin (£194 1/4 buyers £194 1/2 sellers Quiet. £194 1/2 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£15 1/16 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Quiet) £15 11/16 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 26.

U S Common New Stock (dol 52) dol 52 3/8
General Motors (dol 41) 40 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/2) dol 29 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 26.

Previous closing	4.78 3/8
To-day's opening	4.76
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.76 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 26.

Previous closing	4.78.06
To-day's opening	4.76.75
To-day's closing	4.75.87

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 24

Previous closing	178.53
To-day's opening	178.50
To-day's closing	178.59

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 26.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.76.75 and then weakened to 4.76.31 subsequently gradually easing further to 4.75.37 on continued pressure.

Franc opened at 178.50 and then eased to 178.53 further fall being arrested by official intervention.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.314) 13.322
New York on Bombay (35.82) 35.72
Berlin on Bombay (89 1/2) 89 3/4
London on Milan (90.95) 90.37
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/8 nominal) 0-8 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-5-0) £7-5-7
Silver (19 7/16d) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 26.

Spot	(19 7/16d) 19 7/16d.
Forward	(19 5/16d.) 19 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-5-0) £7-5-7

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool Sept. 26.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with Dec. 65 3/4. After low opening, prices improved on better turn in political outlook in consequence of Mr. Roosevelt's message.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 26.

Chicago wheat opened steady with Dec. at 0.67. The market was quietly steady on scattered buying influenced by steadiness of outside markets with the price later rising to 0.67 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED
Closing Quotation

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Wheat September	4	4	9
Wheat January	4	5	3
Wheat May	3	5	6
Linseed September	6	12	9
Linseed May	4	14	0

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Silver ready	52	0	0
Silver Asho	51	14	0
Silver Kartak	51	14	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	2	6
Gold Asho	36	3	0
Gold Kartak	36	3	3
Sovereign	23	8	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 6/7 7/8d as against 70d of yesterday.

3½% GOVT. PAPER
Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper declined to Rs. 92-8 to-day but then reacted and closed at Rs. 93-2.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £82.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, September 15, £89
Friday, September 16, £89
Monday, September 19, £89
Tuesday, September 20, £90
Wednesday, September 21, £91
Thursday, September 22, £89
Friday, September 23, £89

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 26.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£97) £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89) £82
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £113
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £104
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109) £108 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£101) £100

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£104 1/2) not available.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£70 3/4) £69
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/2) £88 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £101 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 3/4) £92
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £101

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 26.

London Stock Exchange was very quiet with all prices nominal.

Giltedged securities, three and half per cent £82 i.e. seven points lower nominal.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-3) 10-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (54-0) 50-0
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (11-0) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (26) 23-9
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 27-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-7 1/2) 57-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) not available.
Dunlop Rubber (27) 25-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (34-0) 31-3
Ford Motors (16-0) 15-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£39) £36 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100-7 1/2) 93-9
Carreas A (£7 1/4) £7
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 131-3
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-6) 18
Distillers (91-9) 90-0
Bredford Dye (3-4 1/2) 3-3
British Celanese (2-9) 2-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-6) 35-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 27-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 19-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 48 7/8) dol 46 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45-0) 40-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) Not available
Donaro Tea (35-0) Not available.
Empire of India (25-0) Not available

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) Not available.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 25-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-0) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-3) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£12 1/2) £10 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 48-9
Rand Mines (£9 1/4) £9-0

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 7/8) £16 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (73-9) 71-3
Trinidad Leasehold (95-7 1/2) 95-0
Sub Nigel (£11 3/8) £11 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) Not available.

Union Corporation (£8 3/4) Not available.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3 1/2) 20-0
Anglo Iranian (95-0) 87-6
Burma Oil (85-0) 80
Mexican Eagle (3-9) 3-6
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £34 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£12 5/8) £12
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 1/2
Southern Def (£11 1/8) £10 3/4
London Transports 5 per cent (£122 1/2) Not available.
London Transport 'C' Stock (£75 1/4) £74

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
WIDE RANGES IN PRICES
Wall Street Weak

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Stock Exchange in common with all other markets faced the events calmly, though business was reduced to a minimum as dealers precautionarily quoted the widest range at the lower levels.

Among commodities wheat yielded the greater part of Saturday's gains owing to the failure of America to follow English markets. Sisal continued outstandingly strong.

The foreign exchanges witnessed further strengthening of dollar, though the highest rate was not maintained owing to covering.

Wall Street opened weak.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Calcutta share market will remain closed from the evening of September 28 until the morning October 10, on account of Durga Pujah holiday.—A.P.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
Jutes And Speculative Issues Weaker

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Jutes opened quiet after the weekend and prices in speculative issues droped down heavily during the day. Towards the close, however, prices recovered and closed steady. Coals disclosed no special feature and the undertone continued weak. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous, Indian Iron and other speculative issues were more weaker to-day, prices declined to considerable extent from their previous levels and recorded good deal of fluctuations. Other stocks remained more or less neglected. Government securities showed decidedly weaker market.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—Three per cent new loan (1963-65) 97/2, three and half per cent Government paper 94/4, four per cent loan (1960-70) 109/8 small lot five per cent (1940-43) 105/5/6 five per cent loan (1945-55) 115 small lot, three per cent up loan (1961-56) 96/4 small lot.

Banks:—Central 30 Reserve 113/8.

Coals:—Dhemomain 12/8, Equitable 35 small odd lot; Hurriladih 14/4, Katras Jherrian 26/4 small lot, New Beerbhoom 18/8, North Damuda 5 ct. Pench Valley 31/12, Talcher 1/5; West Jamuria 29/8 small odd lot.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 295, Birla pref 116 Chitavalsah pref 101, Ft. William 200, Howrah 48/9, Hukumchand pref 83, Kamarhatty 447, National 20/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6, Consolidated tin 5/6, Rhodesia copper 1/6, Bengal telephone ord 18, Burn and Co. (seven per cent pref) 138 ct; Hukumchand steel ord 7/2 do defd 2/2, Indian iron 27/5 ex div, Marshalls 1/9 Steel corpn ord 7/5; do pref 87. B. I. Corpn. pref 154, Dunlop rubber ord 14/6 small lot; Indian cables 11/1, Steuart and Co. annas eleven; British Burma petroleum 3/5 Orient paper 79; Titaghur paper B. ordy 14/10, do (8 per cent pref) 164.

Sugars:—Balrampore 9/8 ex div; Carew and Co (New 11/6; Champaran 13/12 ex div; New Savan 7/12.

Debentures: 7 per cent (1906/30/45) Alidih coal 103/8; 5 1/2 per cent (1936/56) Rumnugger sugar 102.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY TENANCY BILL

(Continued from page 6).

no such enhancements of rents nor such ejectments of tenants have been made anywhere on a large scale as everywhere the landlords are in difficulty to get tenants for cultivation of lands owing to the exodus of the able-bodied population of the villages to the towns. The 6 years prior to 1938 are years of slump prices and rents will be found to have been reduced from year to year in numerous cases. There is no justification whatsoever for any Government interference in these rents. The rents of 1937 or at the date of the passing of the Act may safely be taken as the reasonable rents for the next 5 years at least.

A Complicated And Harassing Procedure

Moreover, the old Rent Act laid down a simple definite and concrete test of fixing the standard or reasonable rents by enacting that rents which existed in 1916 shall be the standard rents in the case of old premises and the rents at which new premises after 1916 were first let shall be their standard rents. But inspite of this, that Act gave rise to a big harvest of litigation everywhere. The present socialistic measure lays down several clumsy and debatable economic factors for consideration by the Mamlatdar and the First Class Sub-Judge for fixing the reasonable rent. (1) Rental values of land in the locality. (2) Profits of Agriculture in the locality, (3) Prices of crops and commodities in the locality. (4) Improvements made by the landlord, and (5) "such other factors as may be prescribed,"—these are the tests prescribed by the proposed legislation. They are so wide and the collection of sufficient evidence on each factor and the recording of such evidence in the application proceedings will involve so much time trouble and expenditure to the parties and so much time of the Mamlatdar will be wasted that most of the landlords will think it advisable to submit to the dictation of the tenants as to the reasonable rents. The evidence on these factors will not be within the easy reach of the parties. These factors are very good in books on economics but when incorporated in a statute which is to be literally construed, every word will give rise to a crop of litigation. The problem of "profits of agriculture" is a very complicated problem. Rents will be reduced almost in every case and the landlords will be made to pay the costs of the tenants.

The last factor for arriving at the reasonable rents viz. "such other factors as may be prescribed" is a very wide power sought to be reserved to the Executive and no Legislature should give such powers to any Government. The other factors must be expressly limited to only such factors as the Government consider in revising assessments on land under the Land Revenue Code.

Tenants' Improvements

The proposed Bill indirectly grants to the tenants the right to effect improvements on giving notice to the landlords. It is provided that the landlords must pay compensation to the tenant for these improvements if he seeks to eject the tenant. The definition of improvements incorporated in the Bill includes all sorts of costly improvements. The right to effect such improvements and burden the land by a mere notice to the landlord is perhaps the most objectionable encroachment made on the proprietary rights of the landlord. No country of the world, where the law of private property prevails has ever allowed the tenants to effect such improvements and to claim compensation from the landlords at the time of ejectment. The tenants will burden the holdings with all sorts of alleged claims for improvements which will really have been made by their labour only and be of little value and duration but it will be sufficient to harass the landlords by taking advantage of this provision in the Bill and thus render ineffective the very restricted rights reserved to the landholders for ejecting the tenants.

No Gain to Agricultural Industry

Much stress is laid by the advocates of this measure on the supposed prospects of improving the economic condition of the tenants by increasing the agricultural output from lands by encouraging the tenants to apply more intensive labour and capital to the land.

But it is well-known that the tenants have no capital for any valuable improvements. The rights sought to be granted to them under the Bill are not capable of being seized attached mortgaged, charged or sold. They have no value in the capital market and none, not even the Government, will advance loans to such tenants. The only sure result of the proposed legislation will be that the relations between the landlords and the non-agriculturist capitalist on the one hand and the tenants on the other hand will be embittered without any improvement in the economic condition of the tenants. Therefore, the whole provision of tenants' improvements must be wiped out from the proposed Bill and the right to effect capital improvements must be reserved to the landlords alone as under the present law.

India Cannot Participate In War

Working Committee Discuss International Situation

NEW DELHI Sept. 26.

Members of the Congress Working Committee and other prominent Congress leaders, including Premiers of the Congress Provinces, met Mahatma Gandhi at the Harijan Colony this morning.

It is understood that the international situation was exhaustively discussed with special reference to the possible outbreak of a European war and its reaction on India. The concensus of opinion among those present at the meeting appears to be that India could not effectively participate in any war so long as it was not a free country.

Discussions will be continued to-morrow morning by which time the Working Committee, it is expected, will have received the mandate of the A. I. C. C. on the question.

Congress leaders are meeting Mahatma Gandhi at 2 p.m. to-day to further discuss his suggestions regarding non-violence and truth.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Sept. 26.

O S K s.s London Maru of 4414 reg tons Capt M Takaji arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons Capt E P Lyndon arrived from London via Marseilles and Port Said with passengers and general cargo.

A I Oil s.s British Sergeant of 3356 reg tons Capt E H Fulcher arrived from Colombo in water ballast.

A I Oil s.s. British Hope of 4163 reg tons Capt S Law arrived from Abadan with Diesel and Furnace oil cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Marienfels of 7575 reg tons Capt H Hernemann arrived from Bremen via Port Said Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with cargo of wheat.

N Y K s.s. Fushimi Maru of 6846 reg tons Capt T Gato arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp London Gibraltar Marseilles Naples Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Alipore of 3241 reg tons Capt G F Readman arrived from Yokohama via Japan Port Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading 26-9-38.

S S Urbino (FFC) for American Port via Calcutta.

S S Gurna (MM) Calcutta

S S Gogra (MM) for Colombo Coast Ports and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 26.

1 Kenya 4646 Durban 28-9 M M
4 Alipore 3241 NF NF M M J Finlay
7 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 28-9 J Finlay
9 London Maru 4414 Karachi 1-10 OSK
14 Marienfels 4679 Antwerp N F L Edwards
16 Strathnaver 13361 London 30-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf, 28-9 M M
6 Janaki 530 M Coast 27-9 Malabar SS
14 Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemi 298 M Coast NF S Hassum
D/E Rajput 3398 Calcutta 72619 T Morrison
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF I Morrison
O Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 27-9 Merchant S N
P/O St. Dunstan 3566 Java N F Grahams Trade

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Fushimi Maru 26-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dureda 28-9-38 M M
Strathnaver 25-9-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 10-10-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 30-9-38 Anchor Line
Harmodius 30-9-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Braunfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-10-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Haughton Hall 1-10-38 Volkart Bros

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Alberto Treves 3-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Mauly 4-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Alipore 23-9-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-9-38 O. S. Kaisya.
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya
Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino
Tokushima Maru 30-9-38 N Y Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Sandra 29-9-38 M M
Varela 1-10-38 M M
Marienfels 24-9-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Nardana 1-10-38 P and O S N
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Takliwa 1-10-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Elhind 27-9-38 Scindia S N
Jalamani 26-9-38 Scindia S N
Gurna 26-9-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalarajan 28-9 3d Scindia S N
Winkfield 1-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Werdenfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
Rauenfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Vita 29-9-38 M M
Kendelfels 1-10-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 1-10-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Marienfels 2-10-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Edisvold N F Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Fushimi Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 1-10-38 O S Kaisya
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
Somali 10-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 26-9-38 M M
Varsova 29-9-38 M M

FOR JAVA

St. Dunstan N F G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 28-9-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 12-10-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Gurna 3-10-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Elhind 28-9-38 Scindia S N
Vita 1-10-38 M M
Braunfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
City of Agra 26-9-38 K Nixon

B.P.T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Teneriffa 23-9-38
S S Barpeta 24-9-38
S S Rajput 24-9-38
S S Kalavati 24-9-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

S S Strathnever for London: 134 bags gr nut kernels K M Nathoo; 924 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 21 bales nuhdan rugs Lee and Muirhead.

For Montreal: 1800 bags gr nut kernels The East Asiatic.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 52 bales wool raw B Harbham; 162 bags gr nuts meal powder H K Kasharwala; 2668 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg: 1333 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 110 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton waste clean P Dass.

For Antwerp: 100 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 172 bdls steel bars Krupp Indian Trading.

For Ghent: 30 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Stockholm: 25 bales cotton waste clean P Dass.

S S Sidsvold for New York: 200 bales jute rags Patel; 390 bales jute rags L O Vora.

S S Urbino for Wilmington: 6154 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 6154 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

S S London Maru for Yokohama: 265 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhusein; 16 bags new tin clipping Ali Bros; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Osaka: 150 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 900 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Kobe: 1200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 1600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 200 bales raw cotton Langley 500 bales raw cotton R Kanji.

S S Fushima Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Kotak

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Birmingham Agent F F Campbell from Montreal: 150 dms carbide of calcium; 120 bales leather scrap, 429 bales fertilizers; 276 loose loose springs 40 cases condiments in glass; 136 bxs auto parts; 46 bdls gear frames.

From Philadelphia: 1681 dms lubg oil; 50 cases transformer oil; 414 pcs steel plates.

From New York: 705 dms lubg oil; 247 dms asphaltum; 60 dms lubg grease; 46 bales leather scrap; 129 bales second-hand clothing; 72 coils wire; 298 cases auto parts; 100 sacks medusa water proofing compound; 25 cases motor cars; 53 cases soap; 60 cases toilet preparations; 736 bags corn starch, 34 dms aniline dyes; 33 bales cotton remnants; 100 rolls roofing paper; 54 dms plastic cement; 51 pkgs corn flakes; 32 cts paint; 57 ctns lacquer.

From Norfolk: 51 cases bahuson himidizeds; 37 cases dry storage batteries.

S S Itinda Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 16923 bags rice; 379 pcs teak squares; 165 pcs teak sleepers; 74157 bdls teak scantlings; 1727 pcs teak planks; 1320 tins s matches.

From Chittagong: 250 bags cotton seed.

From Cochin: 175 cases cashew kernels.

From Mangalore: 60 cases cashew kernels.

From Moulmein: 121 pcs teak squares 47777 pcs teak scantlings; 3842 pcs Gurjan wood scantlings; 5256 pcs teak posts and planks; 201 bdls eng wood; 100 bags white beans.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September to 22nd Sept. 1938		63,404
Same time previous season		15,579
Exports from 1st Sept. to 22nd Sept. 1938	1938	1937
United Kingdom	1,853	822
Continent	4,486	17,250
China	1,000	15,332
Japan	29,934	5,848
Coast Ports	1,957	3,946
U.S.A.	.....	.....
	39,227	43,198
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 22nd Sept. 1938		19,840
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 22nd Sept. 1938		54,885
Same period last year		45,993
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd Sept. 1938		836,515
Same time last year		667,130

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Upcountry from 1st Sept. to 15th Sept. 1938	204,579
Same time previous season	109,022
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 8th Sept. 1938	11,546
Same time previous year	5,248

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA

Tuesday, the 27th September:

10-0 a.m. to 12-45 p.m. Reading of Papers, R. I. Sc. Room No. 32.

2-45 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Business Meeting and Reading of Papers. R. I. Sc.

5-15 p.m. to 6-15 p.m. Public Lecture by Prof. J. C Ghosh, Sir C. J. Hall (University).

6-36 p.m. Public Lecture by Prof. M. N. Saha, F.R.S., on 'Geography of Space.' Sir C. J. Hall [illegible] University, Room No. 32.

Markets Influenced By European Developments

RUMOURS AND COUNTER RUMOURS RESPONSIBLE FOR NERVOUSNESS

Wall-Street Buying And Rally In Stocks

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

All Markets are influenced by rumours and counter rumours regarding European political situation.

There was some buying by Wall-Street Operators as Stock Market rallied after early decline.

Bombay and Liverpool selling on winding spreads on Saturday caused an early fall on the New York cotton market, however, conservative quarters believed that the market is safeguarded against any pronounced weakness by the Government loan and by the firm technical.

The market opened steady but was active and then became feverish. Prices declined on liquidation by nervous longs and active October liquidation prior to the notice day on Tuesday. When foreign news seemed to be a little more hopeful, the market rallied on Wall-Street buying 25,000 bales of December delivery coupled with trade price fixing and Commission Houses buying in sympathy with the rally of the stocks.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market is still dominated by European news. Prices rallied on the Czech acceptance of the Anglo-French proposals but the market encountered renewed liquidation and hedging above the 8-cents level with trading latterly narrow and irregular awaiting developments.

Resistance to Southern holders to prices under the loan basis is forcing mills to bid up in order to obtain immediate Spot requirements and, according to advices, a large percentage of current receipts are going into the loan thus restricting Southern hedge pressure. In the meanwhile there is no disposition to operate aggressively either way but some maintain that the progressively bullish features of the Government loan will ultimately influence prices, since cotton entering the loan cannot be repossessed except through payment of expenses and carrying charges, estimated at 8 points per month. Others fear increased competition of foreign growths in the event of American prices under the influence of the loan, attaining an artificial level.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened to-day at a decline of 7 points with October 7.75 and under increased selling prices declined to 7.71 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying by Wall Street operators and prices advanced to 7-55 which was the highest level. The market closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 2 points Spot cotton was nominally quoted at 8.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged at a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points up 7.93c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 4.44. The market was dominated by fears of possibility of Eurpean War. There was nervous short covering, speculative buying and trade calling with sellers reserved. The tone of the market was nervous. There was Bombay straddle selling which met further scattered support in view of possible adverse week-end developments. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4. 81d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was steady and Giza futures closed 3 to 5 points up Uppers futures advanced 3 to 7 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 2 points.

PRICES SAGGING

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. state:

It is becoming difficult to think what the European situation is going to be and where it will lead to? The British Prime Minister saw Herr Hitler for the second time but he does not seem to be succeeding in his mission to bring about that situation which was expected to arise. "Negotiations have not completely broken down" are the latest words of Mr. Chamberlain. It is worth while to consider as to what is meant by the word "completely."

On the other hand the Ministry in Czechoslovakia has been replaced by one of militarists. France has again begun to muster its force. If France enters in the war, Russia also has declared its intention to help Czech Government.

The whole situation now depends on what the British Prime Minister does after his return to London.

DANGEROUS SITUATION

One section of the people in England has even become of such opinion that the path on which Mr. Chamberlain is going is full of dangers, and that his policy being harmful, he must resign from the Prime Ministership.

In France also one section thinks that the course which is adopted at present reflects cowardice.

The Czechs say that this step is a betrayal of trust and is at their sacrifice. They say that they would even bear with this step, but that others will have to suffer its consequences.

Judging from the atmosphere that is arising in this way, it appears that the efforts to prevent war might not be successful.

When this belief spreads in the market, the result would be that it would begin to have adverse effect on prices, and so whatever other circumstances there may be, the upward trend in prices would be checked.

At present none of the world markets is paying attention to supply and demand position. There does not even seem the possibility of this factor producing any effect on the markets. As the markets reflect the public psychology, the prices have tended to weaken somewhat.

The position here that has been revealed shows that the income from customs duty upto now has been much less than expected, and that, therefore, there is likely to be a deficit in the Budget. If war breaks out, there would be even greater reduction in customs revenue, by which there would be difficulty in balancing the budget. This also will naturally effect the markets, and its first effect will be felt in the prices of Shares and Securities.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-52 a.m.)	7.85+03
New York October lowest (10-9 a.m.)	7.71—11
Liverpool October highest	4.65+07
Liverpool October lowest	4.61+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Although situation is very serious still believe there will be peaceful European settlement but regardless would buy July for long pull as cotton now moving freely into loan. With continuation of present price it may total four million bales.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: 'Strength market due to worsening political situation. Better Spot demand. Owing difficulties forward shipments straddle should widen unless situation improves. Spinners fixing freely.'

New York: 'Rallied on buying by Wall Street operators. At about present prices bulk of the crop likely to go to loan reducing considerably possibility of sustained decline.'

'New speculative buying. Short covering heavily due to better European situation.'

'Unless European situation becomes worse don't think prices will decline much further.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: All markets largely influenced by European developments with rumours and counter rumours circulating continuously expect irregular nervous markets until situation definitely cleared cotton lower belt portion cotton mostly disposed of by sales loan or individual holdings stop basis hardening as interior movement increases prices must absorb parity between loan level and port prices.

Government loan chief sustaining factor additional decline likely serve only to tighten position.

Crop condition about average think it a good time to buy around present level.

Believe war unlikely.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: Crop condition decline normally. Prospect apparently unchanged. Small cloth exports Britain Japan reflect poor trade. Domestic cloth sales somewhat better. War fears stimulating demand some continental countries Commodities unchanged; business lower

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Central: Fair and warmer. Temperature 80 degrees.
Eastern: Fair.
Western: Fair. Temperature 90 degrees.

FORECAST

Eastern: Fair.
Central: Fair.
Western: Generally fair. Temperature falling.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 24

GIZA—	
Spot	7.64+7
October	6.89+5
November	6.89+5
January	7.06+4
March	7.10+3
May	7.08+5
January	7.39+10
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.19+6
October	6.09+7
November	6.07+7
January	6.01+6
March	6.01+6
May	6.01+3
July	6.03+4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 26

November	50.20
December	51.00

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 24

Broach A/M 1939 opening 151 highest 151-5/8 lowest 150 1/2 closing 150 5/8
Oomra D/J opening 134 3/4 highest 134 3/4 lowest 134 3/8 closing 134 3/8
Bengal D/J opening 113 3/4 highest 113 3/4 lowest 113 closing 113
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 5 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 15 3/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 26

September	198.50—150
November	199.50
December	199.50—12
January	199.50—110
March	199.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 26

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 150/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 150/4 on scattered selling. Later on there was some buying and covering which improved prices to Rs. 151/4. The market was very steady at this level with a small turnover.

The undertone of the market was steady but much depends upon European situation.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on it was 5 points higher. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 152/8. The market was unsettled on anxious European situation and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M.	Rs. 151 8 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J	135 0 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J	113 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	118/20		
Bengal Fine	115/16	+8	+6
Bengal F.G.	109/13		
C. P. 1	136/37	+15	+12
C. P. 2	132/34	+9	+7
Arvi	132/34		
Amraoti	132/34		
Ellichpur	132/34		
Berar	131/33	+5	+3
Khandesh	124/28	Par	—3
Jalna/Sailu	126/28		
Burwah/Sanavad	132/34		
Khandwa	132/34		
Harda/Khirkiya	132/34		
Mathia	114/19		
Malkapur	129/31		
Broach	136/41		
Punjab 4 F.	161/66	No/Dec.	
Punjab 289F.	183/86	+50	
Sindh N.T.	171/76	+38	A/M.
Kampala	257/59		+127
Jinja	246/49		
New Manza	246/47		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	24-9-38	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		104	152
Central India	151	7,792	...
Barsi and Nagar	52	491	134
Hyderabad-Gaorani		.....	
Berar	168	2,054	6
Central Provinces	56	2,434	...
Total Oomras	427	12,875	292
Dholera	986	7,936	600
N.-W. Provinces		2	...
Rajputana		732	...
Sind-Punjab	228	3,752	4,581
Broach	155	3,450	1,357
Coompta and Dharwar	402	2,806	1,175
Westerns-Northerns		1,998	137
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	72	886	229
American			158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,462	37,169	16,757
Total	4,732	71,606	25,324

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 22nd Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	24-9-38	This year	Last year.
Europe	210	6,339	18,072
Japan and China	6,902	30,931	21,180
Coast Ports	100	1,957	3,946
Up-country by Rail		19,840	17,471
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		26,479	830
Total	7,212	85,546	61,499

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1938-39	1937-38
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 24-9-38	1107000	1942000
Receipts Yesterday 24-9-38	31000	62000
Exports to date 24-9-38	526000	683000
Stock at Ports 23-9-38	2846000	2233000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-9-38	2386000	1244000
Stock at Liverpool 23-9-38	1167000	684000
Visible Supply 23-9-38	6490000	4475000
Quantity in sight 23-9-38	1996000	2857000
Quantity out of sight 23-9-38	1141000	1263000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd September	3,470
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	66,874
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	18,693
Increase	48,181

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 145 December 157 January 161 March 163 May 171 July 171 at cross rate 4.78 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 151 Liverpool May 1939 4.77 Rs. 57 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 151 New York May 7.84 Rs. 31 1/4 at cross rate 4.78 3/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Wheat	11,175 cwts
Linseed	11,199 cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	15 cwts.
Gingellyseed	72 cwts.
Poppyseed	90 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,200 cwts.
Castorseed	1,486 cwts.
Rice	7,518 cwts.
Myrabollams	91 cwts.
Cottonseed	518 cwts.
Mowraseed	62 cwts.
Gram	2,005 cwts.
Joowar	128 cwts.
Maize	23 cwts.
Barley	29 cwts.
Bajree	1,488 cwts.
Indian Sugar	29,717 cwts.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 26

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 6d. to £7-5-0. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.53 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.78 3/8. London silver prices advanced 1/4d. to 19 7/16d. There was little general buying and offerings were limited. New York Spot prices were not fixed but Montreal futures declined 130 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8 11/16

The local market was very steady with a slightly better enquiry for silver while gold was steady. The turnover was restricted and there was more disposition to await European news.

GOLD

Ready	36 2 9
Ashwin delivery	36 3 3
Ashwin tejimandi	0 5 0
Kartik delivery	36 3 6
Kartik tejimandi	0 9 0

SILVER

Ready	52 0 6
Ashwin delivery	52 1 0
Ashwin tejimandi	1 0 0
Kartik delivery	52 0 0
Kartik tejimandi	1 10 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 24

September	41.70—130
December	40.50

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 41/4
Copper sheets	Rs. 49/0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 24.

October	£10-6-3.
November	£10-5-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Castorseeds	Sept—		
Opening		28 12	0
Highest		28 12	0
Lowest		28 4	0
Closing		28 4	0
Castorseeds	May—		
Opening		29 7	0
Highest		29 11	0
Lowest		29 4	0
Closing		29 7	0
Groundnuts	Feb—		
Opening		27 3	6
Highest		27 8	9
Lowest		27 3	6
Closing		27 7	6
Cottonseeds	Sept—		
Opening		18 14	0
Highest		18 14	0
Lowest		18 12	0
Closing		18 12	6
Cottonseeds	Jan.—		
Opening		18 15	0
Highest		19 1	6
Lowest		18 14	3
Closing		19 1	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

October	70d.
December	67 1/2d.
March	66 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 24.

December	dol 0.66.
May	dol 0.66 7/8.
July	dol 0.66 3/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-8.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-11.
Kesar Rs. 14-1.
Saraya Rs. 14-1.
Java Spot F 5.95.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	93/15
4 per cent 1960/70	108/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	30
Bank of India	139/8
Central Bank	29/2
Imperial Bank F P	1530
Imperial Bank P P	370
Indian Overseas Bank	45
Reserve Bank	112/8
Union Bank	5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	515
Ambica	232/8
Arun	231/4
Arvind	1245
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2525
Bombay Dyeing	873/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	188
Calico	635
Central India	253/2
Century	283/12
Colaba	153/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	155
Hukumchand	195
Indore	60/10
Jubilee	209/6
Khatau Makanji	118/12
Kohinoor	273/2
Laxmi Cotton	476/4
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	108/2
Morarji	138/12
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	232/8
Raipur	692/8
Rajnagar	240
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2885
Simplex	84/6
Swadeshi	214/6
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1442/8
Tata Hydro ord	144/11
Tata Power ord	1337/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	131/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 26

3 1/2 per cent G N Notes (Cash)	93/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/4
3 per cent 1963/65	97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 Loan	104/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117
3 per cent U P Bonds	96
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/6
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan	106
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1949/55 Loan	114/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	106/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	117
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	128

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 94 for next settlement, declined to Rs. 93/8, to close at Rs. 93/11. Current settlement quotes about 3 annas higher.

5 p.m.

London opened to-day £2 1/2 down and in the local market 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted Rs. 92/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 26

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Nov 1/6 3/32 Dec/Aug.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 283 nominal
Bank's buying T T 279 nominal
Bank's buying D D 278 1/2 nominal

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,313
Bank's buying T T 1,355

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 51

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.77 3/4 24th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 26th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 26th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 11/16 26th instant
Java London 8.91 3/8 26th instant
London Paris 178.53 24th instant
London Belgium 28.29 24th instant
London Switzerland 21.27 1/2 24th instant
London Berlin 11.99 24th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 24th instant
London New York 4.78.06 24th instant
London Amsterdam 8.92 3/8 24th instant
London Italy 90.99 24th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm.
Gold £7-4-6 23rd inst.
Gold £7-5-0 24th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 23rd inst
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 24th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 24th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 23rd inst.
London discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 24th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 23rd inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Tram	115/5

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	313/2
Associated Cements	110/12
Belapur	185
Bombay Burma New	173/2
Bombay Burma Old	506/4
Bombay Steam	217/8
Bombay Telephone	83/12
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/2
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	127/8
Industrial Investment Tr	42/4
Indian Radio ord	395
Indian Radio defd	425
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	27
Mysore Sugar	27/4
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	64/4
Rohtas Industries	26/4
Scindia Steam	19/2
Shivrajpur	41/4
Tata Oil	35/8
Tata Steel ordy	2/9
Tata Steel defd	1350

JUTES

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	49/2
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	458
Kanknarrah	360
Lawrence	350
Reliance	62

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:

Tata Ordinaries	1520
Tata Deferreds	10
Indian Irons	900
Bombay Dyeings	15
Central Indias	20
Associated Cements	100

Pay in—Oct. 10 Pay out—Oct. 12

Tata Steel Shares Quiet

RESTRICTED TURNOVER AND NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

Traders Await European Developments

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The European political situation is still very obscure and remains critical. All the markets continue nervous speculative enthusiasm is decreasing but the tone is very sensitive.

On Saturday during the early part of the session there was considerable nervous unloading and U.S. Steel shares declined dollars two and a new low level was reached. Later on better European advices induced buying and close displayed a net gain of 25 cents while Anaconda coppers improved dol. 3/8.

The local market was expected to open steady but there being some week-end selling orders, the market opened quiet and declined few points. Later on it was reported that the political situation in Europe was improving and prices gradually reached Saturday's closing level. But the rise attracted renewed selling and a portion of the improvement was wiped off and the tone of the market was barely steady.

European political developments are influencing the course of industrial shares and fears of a war are restricting operations. If the present uncertainty continues, it appears that general trading will be greatly reduced and small buying or selling orders will exert more influence on the price level.

Bulls seem to have less inclination to support the market fearing further drop while Bears have no courage to go short after the losses sustained during the course of the last rise. Outside operations are limited and jobbers quick turns are mostly responsible for the present movement.

The constructive view taken recently by professionals on the basis of increased steel production, raising of steel prices and late deliveries but now there is decided change in the sentiment and selling pressure is increasing.

Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range and some transfer business was done at normal differences.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY Sept. 26

100	Ahmd. Advance	395 0
250	BOM. DYEING	875 0
100	CENTURY	284 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	256 0
100	COLABA	153 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 6 3
100	Finlay	125 0
100	GOKAK	156 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	61 0
100	Khatau	118 12
100	KOHINOOR	274 0
260	Laxmi	176 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	139 0
250	Model	47 0
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	233 0
100	Oosmanshahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	225 0
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	2885 0
50	SIMPLEX	84 12
100	SWADESHI	215 0
100	Swan	108 4
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	875 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 8
25-50	Central	29 2
500	Imperial	1525 0
125-500	Im. Conty.	369 6
50-100	India	139 8
100	Reserve Bank	112 8
5	Unions	5-8-6

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	111 0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-70	New India	36 10
200	Oriental	4000 0
15-50	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ah. Old XD	121 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1445 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM	115 8
100	Bombay Suburban	138 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO XD	144 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,340 0

RAILWAYS.

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley XD	720 0

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6 2
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-5-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	26 14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	41 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,355 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	280 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	314 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	185 8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	218 0
125	B. BURMA	507 8
50	Burma Conty.	173 2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-7-9
50	TELEPHONE	84 0
100	I. BLEACHING	128 0
50	I. Invest Trust	42 4
100	I. Radio Defd	430 0
100	I. Radio Ord	390 0
100	Port Canning	72 8
30	Premier Con.	64 8
15	Scindia	19 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	35 8

PREFERENCE.

5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562 8
5 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	107 3
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept 26

Bombay Dyeing (878) 870 877 875
Century (285) 284 282 284 284/8
Central India (257) 255 256
Kohinoor (275) 275 274
New Great (233) 232 234 233
Simplex (85/12) 85 84/12
Swadeshi (216) 214 216 215
Associated Cement (112) 111 110 111/8
Andhra (1455) 1450 1445
Tata Hydro (146/8) 145
Tata Power (1357/8) 1340 1345 1350 1347.
Tram Ord (115/8) 115/8 115/12
T Steel Defd (1375) 1340 1335 1350 1360 1375 1355 1360 1355
T Steel Ord (283) 274 275 277 280 279 281 279 280
Tata Steeel 2nd pref (155/4) 154/8 154
Bellapur (186) 184 185/8
B Steam (216) 216 218
B Burma (521/4) 505 510 507

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars change:
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	24
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	15
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	44
American Tel and Tel	136 1/2
Western Union Telg	24 1/2
New York Central	15 1/4
Pennsylvania	17 1/2
United S Rubber	43
Texas Corporation	42
Union Carbide	79
Alaska Juneau	9
Allis Chalmers	45
Eagle Picher	10
United States Steel	54 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	54 3/4
Crucible Steel	31
National Steel	55
Steel Co of Canada	63
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
Chrysler Motors	67 1/4
General Motors	42 3/4
General Electric	38 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony Oil	12 3/4
St Oil of N J Oil	50
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	21 3/4
Kennecott	40 1/4
Woolworth	44 1/4

Turnover 800,000 shares. After early weakness market recovered showing underlying technical strength. Future course depends on Czechoslovakian developments. Domestic business index at highest level since November 1937 with Steel production Automobile and freight reports better

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
October	101	0	0
December	101	0	0
February	100	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
October	112	0	0
December	112	0	0
February	112	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
October	153	0	0
December	152	0	0
February	152	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Much warmer, moderate rains in Western Belt, scattered showers in Arkansas. Forecast Entire Belt generally fair.

7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1.597	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	53	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	10
5 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

Regd. No. B. 1065

ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS, BOMBAY 4

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1938

Indirect Election For Congress Delegates

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

Plan To Purge Malpractices In Enrolment Of Members

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26.

The following is the report of the Constitution Committee appointed by the Haripura Congress:—

The first meeting of the Committee was held in Bombay on 18th and 19th May, 1938 when the following members were present:—Shris Jawaharlal Nehru, Jairamdas Daulatram, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Achyut Patwardhan, Kiran Shankar Roy, S. A. Brelvi and J. B. Kripalani. The Committee arranged to discuss the Subject Matter of the resolution under the following four heads:

(A) Advisability or otherwise of indirect elections of delegates.

(B) Genuine membership and proper elections.

(C) Suitability of territorial representation on the A. I. C. C. and in provinces, where it may be considered suitable, the method of such representation.

(D) Suitability or otherwise of the method of proportional representation by a single transferable vote in the elections to the membership of the A. I. C. C. any consequential change that may be necessary as a result of fixing up constituencies in connection with article VI (E).

DISCUSSIONS IN DELHI.

The Committee discussed only the first two items, and of these two, no conclusion was arrived at regarding the first item. The tentative conclusions regarding the second item, as also the points for discussion, were circulated among the several provincial Congress Committees for eliciting their opinion thereon. The opinions received from the several Congress Committees and the points for discussion, were finally discussed at the meeting of the constitutional committee on 20-9-38 at the Harijan Colony, Delhi, when the following members were present, namely, Shri Bhulabhai Desai, Shri S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Shri M. A. Iyengar and J. B. Kripalani with Shri Bhulabhai in the chair. The following decisions were arrived at regarding the points under reference:—

INDIRECT ELECTION.

(1) Advisability or otherwise of indirect elections of delegates: the Committee consider that owing to the increasing number of primary members and the trouble and expense involved in direct elections by them, indirect elections of delegates to the Congress is advisable, and recommend that the delegates may be elected by the members of the district Congress Committee in each district who shall form an electoral college for the purpose of this election. The election to the District Congress Committee shall be direct, and shall be made by the primary members in the district from among themselves. The district should be divided into fixed territorial constituencies for this purpose, each constituency being coterminous with a revenue firkha, or a circle or union. The number of members returned from a firkha, circle or union, to the District Congress Committee shall bear a fixed proportion to the number of primary members enrolled therein, as may be prescribed by the Provincial Congress Committee. The election to the District Congress Committee shall be yearly and the election of the delegates to the Congress shall also be annual. Any primary member of the Congress in the district, shall be eligible to stand as a candidate for delegateship, and the election of the delegates by the D. C. C. shall be by means of the distributive vote. Delegates who are not already members of the D. C. C. shall become ex-officio members of the D. C. C., and as before, shall be members of the P. C. C. also.

(2) *(A) Enrolment of members: there have been complaints by individuals and parties that those in power and in control of the office machinery refused many times to supply books to their personal or political opponents and that in some cases where books were too freely distributed, unreal and bogus persons were enlisted as members to add to the strength of a party or a faction. Cases have also been reported of instances where persons to whom books were given enrolled members and collected subscriptions, but did not remit the money and even failed to send up the names to the District Congress Committee. Our recommendation is that the District Congress Committee shall be responsible for getting membership forms printed at their own cost and for making arrangements for the enrolment of the members and the collection of subscription from them.*

Members of the District Congress Committee, the Provincial Congress Committee and the members of A. I. C. C. in the district, and the President and Secretary and other members of each taluka or town Congress Committee therein shall be entitled to obtain membership forms

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6).

Large crowds collected at the Harijan Colony, Delhi, to participate in the morning and evening prayers of Mahatmaji (centre).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Munshi's Crushing Reply To Mehta

BOMBAY T. U. C. DOES NOT REPRESENT LABOUR

Joglekar's Defeat Is Enough Proof, Says Home Minister

GOOD PROGRESS WITH TRADE DISPUTES BILL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: September 26.

Dull, dreary and monotonous were the proceedings of the day in the Bombay Assembly. Still comparatively good progress was, however, made with the Trades Disputes Bill. The Clause dealing with definitions was at last disposed of to-day. It took more than a week for the House to discuss 34 sub-clauses and nearly 50 amendments to this clause.

There were more than 20 divisions on amendments to this clause.

With the House approving of this Clause, the speed increased, and within half an hour, two further Clauses were disposed of, the Opposition not missing a single opportunity to demand a division.

There were in all six divisions, which meant about 60 minutes time of the House.

There was a patch of about ten minutes during the proceedings, which made the members to sit up from their usual slanting positions. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta issued a challenge to Mr. Munshi to hold a referendum in the City of Bombay to prove that the Provincial Trade Union Congress represented the workers of the City.

The Home Minister, who almost accepted this challenge, was reminded of the defeat of the Provincial Trade Union Congress candidate, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, during the last General Elections.

He said that, if further proof of the workers' want of confidence in T. U. C. was necessary, the Home Minister informed the House that the Indian National Congress would prove it at any time.

Should the provision in the Trades Disputes Bill be so amended as to allow outsiders to be elected as representatives to argue the workers' case before the Conciliation Board in any industrial dispute? This question was further argued in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to day when discussion of the second reading of the Bill was resumed with the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker in the chair.

The House was considering clause 3 of the Bill which consists of more than 85 clauses. This clause provided that in case there was no recognised or representative union functioning in a local area, workers should elect five representatives from among themselves to appear before the conciliator to present the workers' case. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had moved the amendment that ban on outsiders being elected should be removed.

This amendment was further discussed to-day.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment and said that outsiders were greatly responsible for building up the Trade Unions in the Province and workers as they were situated to-day required the help of outsiders.

Mr. F. Curian supporting the amendment said that his experience in the Trade Union Movement had shown that the workers suffered from an inferiority complex and hence could not represent the case of employees effectively.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying to the debate stated that if Government insisted on the provision they would regret it some day.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that Government did not oppose the amendment either due to prestige or due to obstinacy but because in the very interest of workers, it was necessary that such a provision should be there. He quoted the report of the Royal Commission on Labour which said that the training of workers themselves was essential. Leaders were few and it should be seen that there was internal collective feeling among them.

Continuing the Home Minister stated that those leaders who

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1).

Lakh Of Subjects Evacuate Dhenkanal

Despatch Of Troops Condemned

CUTTACK, Sept. 26.

A Bulletin issued by the States' People's Conference states:

"About one lakh of people of Dhenkanal State have evacuated their respective villages on the express command of the Prajamandal. They have reached neighbouring Zemindary estates in British Indian territories—Jenapore, Balrampur, Sukinda, Kalkala, Madhupur and Darpan. Several Sub-divisions known as Bisos have been completely deserted.

"Kisans of the abovementioned Zemindaries are showing wonderful hospitality to the emigrants by leaving their respective houses at the disposal of the women and children of the emigrants. Women in advanced state of pregnancy have also arrived walking long distances. Unending streams of emigrants are still flowing. The people are remaining calm."

"Attempts are being made to collect funds for the relief of the emigrants and the Chairman of the Fund Committee in Cuttack has announced a meeting to be held to-day under the presidency of Mr. Pranakrishna Padhiary.

"Street collections were made yesterday morning and processions taken out. A mammoth meeting was held yesterday when several prominent leaders addressed the gathering, including Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury the Socialist leader. The meeting adopted a resolution strongly condemning the attitude of the British Government in dispatching troops to Dhenkanal and Talcher and the indiscriminate and unwarranted support accorded to the rulers of the two states.—United Press.

ELECT NARIMAN AS PRESIDENT

U. P. Students' Recommendation For Their Conference

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the name of Mr. K. F. Nariman has been recommended for the presidentship of the United Provinces Students' Conference by the Sitapur Students Federation.

The Lucknow Students' Federation has decided to present addresses of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when they visit the city.

Speaker Mavlankar's Advice To Dharwar Students

DHARWAR, Sept. 26.

An appeal for laying a proper foundation of character and discipline during the student days was made by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, presiding over the annual social celebrations of the Karnatak College yesterday evening.

He remarked that studentship was a period of habit formation, and advised the students to develop a sense of national service and true citizenship. The speaker criticised the growing tendency to think more in terms of rights than of the corresponding duties.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Mavlankar hoisted the National Flag under the auspices of the Dharwar Taluka Congress Committee and paid visits to several local institutions. He specially appreciated the valuable work being done by the Karnatak Historical Research Society and became its life member.

Mr. Mavlankar left for Poona later in the evening.—A. P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY IN KARACHI

7 Saved: Boat Collides With Steamer

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

Five students of a local college were drowned following a collision between their boat with an incoming mail steamer in Karachi sea channel last night.

It is stated that the boat of the students while proceeding to Manora on a picnic trip dashed headway against the Basra Mail, as a result of which the boat was damaged and overturned. Ropes were thrown in and great efforts made to rescue the students. But five of them were drowned and only seven could be saved with considerable difficulty.

The rescued were removed to hospital.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE WAR COUNCIL CHIEF

Preaches Boycott Of Schools

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 26.

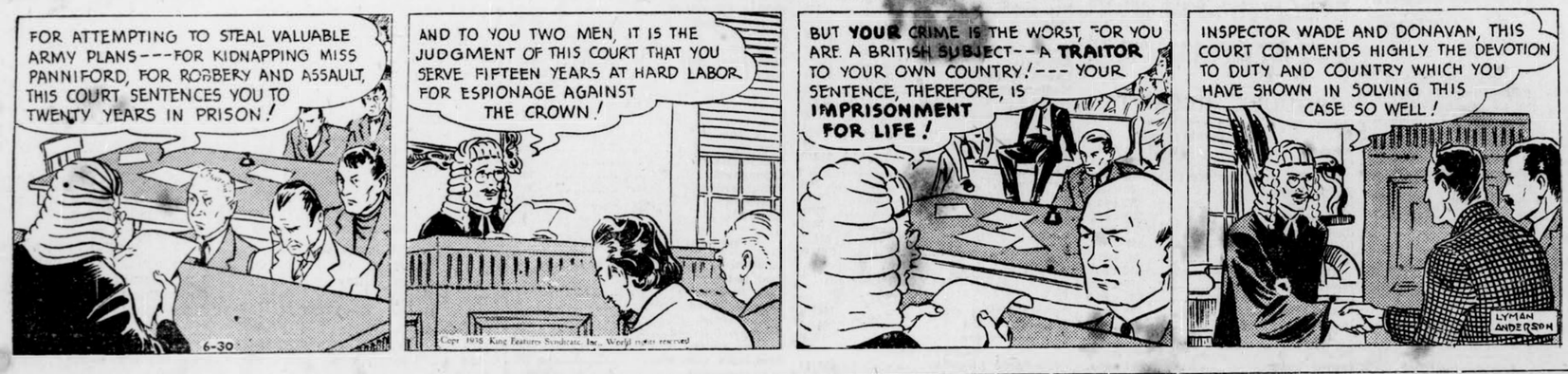
The Fifth President of the Travancore State Congress, Mrs. John Kuruvilla, arrived at Trivandrum on Saturday and is staying at the railway retiring rooms which is situated on the land ceded to the Government of India for railway purposes, and therefore is outside Travancore jurisdiction. The State Congress workers are meeting her there.

In a statement, she appeals to parents and guardians of students that they should not send their children to educational institutions for grave reasons and also on grounds of patriotism. By non-payment of fees, they would cripple the resources of the Government to an appreciable extent. She appeals to the students to do some constructive work and take the message of the State Congress to villages and inform villages of day-to-day happenings.—A. P.

The Sind Government have appointed a Medical Committee with the Hon'ble Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, P. W. D. Minister, as Chairman and eleven members of the Sind Legislative Assembly as members.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*


FOR ATTEMPTING TO STEAL VALUABLE ARMY PLANS---FOR KIDNAPPING MISS PANNIFORD, FOR ROBBERY AND ASSAULT, THIS COURT SENTENCES YOU TO TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON!
6-30
AND TO YOU TWO MEN, IT IS THE JUDGMENT OF THIS COURT THAT YOU SERVE FIFTEEN YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE CROWN!
Copr. 1938 King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
BUT YOUR CRIME IS THE WORST, FOR YOU ARE A BRITISH SUBJECT--A TRAITOR TO YOUR OWN COUNTRY!--- YOUR SENTENCE, THEREFORE, IS IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE!
INSPECTOR WADE AND DONAVAN, THIS COURT COMMENDS HIGHLY THE DEVOTION TO DUTY AND COUNTRY WHICH YOU HAVE SHOWN IN SOLVING THIS CASE SO WELL!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.